

THE GLOBE'S GREAT JUNE CLOUP SALE

STARTS TOMORROW AT 8 A. M.

With Lower Prices on Dependable Merchandise Than Were Ever Named Before. No Space to Enumerate Everything. Here Are Only a Few of the Great Things:

6 to 10 A. M.

12c Percales, 5c.
1200 yards Dress and Waist Percale in 12c and 10c. All our Percales are made in the best mills, and are of the highest quality. Regular 12c quality, for two hours.

10 to 12 A. M.

20c Sheet, 10c.
400 yards 4- and 10-4 Lockwood Unbleached sheet, 20c. All our sheets are made in the best mills, and are of the highest quality. Regular 20c quality, for two hours.

At 2 P. M.

64c Calicoes, 39c.
2000 yards best India Calico, 64c. All our Calicoes are made in the best mills, and are of the highest quality. Regular 64c quality, for two hours.

Ladies' Waists,

12c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 69c.
Ladies' 5c Wash Waists, in all shades, Monday at 12c.

Ladies' Skirts,

Ladies' 5c Dress Skirts in solid colored chambray, made with fancy tucked front and white vesting, in the regular \$3.00 value at 49c.

Ladies' Skirts,

Ladies' 5c Dress Skirts in dark blue duck with white stripe, made in the very latest style, box-pleated, at 1.69.

Ladies' 5c Dress Skirts in Denim, white duck trimmed with dark blue bands and striped crocheted, trimmed with colored braid.

Ladies' 5c Dress Skirts with graduated flounce, trimmed with ribbon, some with rows of stitching at bottom, lined or unlined at 3.75.

Ladies' Suits,

Ladies' \$4.00 Wash Suits, in solid color, some in figured organdie, made in the very latest styles, some Gibson effect with the white braid trim, others trimmed with lace.

ICE CREAM, 50c.

BRICK ICE CREAM, 3 Flavors, 3c.

Forest Park Highlands Tickets Free for the Asking.

SHOES

For 1c, 15c, 25c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c.
For Ladies' Low Shoes and Slippers, 1c. All our shoes are made in the best mills, and are of the highest quality. Regular 1c quality, for two hours.

Men's \$10.00 Blue Serge Suits, \$4.85.

Made of 14-oz. blue serge, guaranteed strictly all wool and fast color, elegantly tailored and trimmed—special for tomorrow—\$4.85.

Young Men's \$10.00 Suits, \$4.85.

Young Men's \$10 Style Spring and Summer Suits, scores of new spring patterns in all the wanted colorings, very neat effects, great values—special for tomorrow—\$4.85.

Men's \$1.50 Serge Coats, 69c.

Men's summer blue and black serge coats, sold all over the city at \$1.50—tomorrow—69c.

HOT WEATHER SUITS.

Men's \$6.50 Flannel Coat and Pants, \$2.95.

BOYS' 50c WASH SAILOR SUITS, 19c.

Boys' 50c Wash Suits, 19c. Boys' 50c Wash Suits, 19c. Boys' 50c Wash Suits, 19c.

For Boys' \$6.00 Shoes, \$1.19.

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For Boys' \$3.50 Shoes, 30c.

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For Boys' \$2.50 Low Shoes, 15c.

For Boys' \$2.50 Low Shoes, 15c. For Boys' \$2.50 Low Shoes, 15c. For Boys' \$2.50 Low Shoes, 15c.

DON'T BLAME PAPA

Don't blame your father for his baldness, for when he was young no one told him how to hold on to his head covering that nature gives every one. The reason no one told him was that no one knew anything about it. Your physician will tell you that the parasitic and contagious nature of dandruff, falling hair, and consequent baldness was first announced by Prof. Unna of Hamburg, Germany (don't overlook this fact, it was Prof. Unna), and this important discovery was made within the last few years.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE



The first and ORIGINAL dandruff germ destroyer—after which all others are copied—is of comparatively recent origin. It requires years to produce baldness, as nature makes a gallant struggle against the ravages of the filthy scalp parasite. When the diseased hair root is first unable to nourish the hair, it falls out, and another weaker and thinner one takes its place. This is repeated three times, after which permanent and lasting baldness is established. Dr. Sebouard, of Paris, says: "So far from being a disease of old age, baldness is an affection of youth. It begins in the young, and increases, whether rapidly or slowly, up to the fiftieth year."

The proper care of the hair is an educational work, pure and simple. The children must be taught. It is as useless to worry and grieve over hair that is lost and gone as it is to listen to the senseless boasting of the person who "grows hair while you wait."

In twenty-five years from today a barber will not brush his patron with a shop hair brush—that is not so. It is to prevent dandruff infection—any more than he would clean his patron's teeth today with a shop toothbrush. A sure, pleasant and never-failing safeguard against dandruff contagion is

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE



The barber of the future will enjoy a better business than he does today, for individual hair brushes, combs, etc., will be entrusted to his keeping. Dermatologists are sounding a warning, that, if heeded, will stop future baldness. Dr. Isidore Dyer, an eminent skin specialist, says: "The first injunction I give to patients who come to me with dandruff is, 'Throw your brush into the fire and don't use another until I tell you.'" Of course this refers to the family sort, and not the individual hair brush. Dr. Dyer says that the hair brush, by disseminating scalp microbes, is responsible for much of the baldness. He warns against the hair brush as follows: "The crusade should begin with the barber shop and end in the legislature; it should act at home and abroad, until every child should know that it is as dirty to use the hair brush of another as it is to use a community toothbrush."

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE can be relied upon, absolutely, to stop the growth of the scalp microbe, and destroy the life of the dandruff germ, thus permitting the hair to grow naturally and abundantly, as nature intended. The preparation is thoroughly scientific; it has been tested and endorsed by prominent physicians. Thousands of testimonials from grateful people tell of its merit. It is a clean, sanitary and refreshing preparation. It contains no grease, oil or animal fat to clog and gum up the hair bulb. Neither does it contain Camphor, or any other irritating, oil or animal fat to clog and gum up the hair bulb. Neither does it contain Camphor, or any other irritating, oil or animal fat to clog and gum up the hair bulb. Neither does it contain Camphor, or any other irritating, oil or animal fat to clog and gum up the hair bulb.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Shampoo With Herpicide Soap.

Before beginning treatment with Herpicide, the hair and scalp should be washed thoroughly and regularly thereafter. The best soap for this purpose is HERPICIDE SOAP (Aspirin Soap). It is manufactured for the sole purpose of protecting the users of Newbro's Herpicide from the harmful effects of tannic or alkaline shampoos. It represents the highest skill of modern soap-making, and stands for purity and cleanliness.

SOLD AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORES. APPLICATIONS AT LEADING BARBER SHOPS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE HERPICIDE CO., NEW YORK, N.Y. DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

DESTROY THE CAUSE—YOU REMOVE THE EFFECT.

See Window Displays of Newbro's Herpicide in the Following Drug Stores: WOLFF-WILSON, S. E. Cor. 6th and Washington. JUDGE & DOLPH, 615 Olive. L. J. LEYMAN, Cor. Jefferson and Washington. RABOTEAU & CO., Cor. Lucas & Broadway. LINELL DRUG STORE, N. W. Cor. 6th and Washington.

FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The New British Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, June 14.—The speech of Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence, University of Oxford, before the House of Commons, on Monday, June 14, commencing the Monroe doctrine, has caused interesting and diverse expressions of opinion from the Spectator and Saturday Review.

The Spectator is delighted and urges the state department at Washington to make the doctrine clearly, as then Great Britain could record her acquiescence, expressing at the same time its maintenance of British interests. "Such a course would certainly be for the peace of the world as well as the security of Canada and our other American possessions."

The Kaiser thinks now that he only has to build enough ships to make the United States see the advisability of dropping the doctrine, so far as South America is concerned. "That incentive to proliferate waste of the national resources might be withdrawn if the action we suggest is taken."

"The Americans have," says our author, "to the doctrine, might submit to Germany and the other great powers. If their quarrels would be automatically terminated."

The Saturday Review, on the other hand, denounces Sir Frederick Pollock and deprecates his speech to be one of the lowest of the kind which has been uttered in the history of the world. "Such a course would certainly be for the peace of the world as well as the security of Canada and our other American possessions."

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR RESTORED.

Life becomes a happiness and a blessing. Will power, intellectual activity, health, business capacity and confidence of family, friends and business associates recovered. For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute 2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Tobacco and Neurasthenia.

FOR SALE:—CORSET AND SKIRT FACTORY.

The entire property of the CONSEDINE KFG. CO., 2210 AND 2212 PINE STREET.

Consisting of Finished Corsets and Skirts, goods in the place and findings used in their manufacture, fixtures of office and factory, and machinery, is offered for sale, on a whole or in lots. Factory is open for inspection, where an inventory may be seen. For further information apply to WILLIAM A. ORR, Trustee, 2212 Pine St.

PATENTS

OBTAINED PATENT LAW EXCELLENCE

WILLIAM A. ORR, Trustee, 2212 Pine St.

NEW MINISTRY'S POLICY IS SHOWN

What the French Government Now Wants.

FIRST IT IS ANTI-CLERICAL

POLICY WINS SUPPORT OF NEARLY ALL SOCIALISTS.

Then It Is for Shorter Military Service, Income Tax, Revision of Laws and State Ownership of Railways.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 14.—The program of the new ministry of France as defined in the opening of the Chamber of Deputies is, briefly, this:

1. A vigorous anti-clerical policy.

2. Reduction of military service to two years.

3. The imposing of an income tax, either rigidly proportional or progressive.

4. The withdrawal of educational privileges from all religious institutions, leading up to a future state monopoly of schools and universities.

5. The radical reforming of the judicial machinery, implying, perhaps, a revision of the criminal and civil codes in order to rescue justice from a tangle of contradictory jurisprudence.

6. The pensioning of aged and disabled workers and widows with children.

7. State ownership of the railways.

Moreover, Minister Pelletan will revolutionize the navy department, which, besides being under the thumb of the big armor plate and gun manufacturing corporations, is hampered by the gradual purchasing of coal and iron by the state.

The main feature of the opening of Parliament was the selecting of two Socialist deputies to question the new ministry regarding its program.

Jean Jaurès, who was accidentally kept out of the last legislature, but returns with increased prestige, despite his advanced opinions, and his more moderate ally, Paul Baudry, who was elected in the same constituency, declared that the Socialist group would support the government, because, although the program is not all that could be asked, enough satisfactory work is obtained for the next four years.

M. Sembat, the leader of the extreme Socialist faction, said he would not support the ministry unless an income tax is not only recommended but enacted, and a global—what means that the tax rate must increase proportionately with the income—and the Socialists will support the income and the Socialists will support the income and the Socialists will support the income.

Several minor orators followed, most of them denouncing the presence in the cabinet of M. Rouvier, the author of the famous report which laid bare the whole gigantic fabric of corruption and misdeeds, another fierce adversary of the Panama fraud.

Fremier Combes answered that the cabinet renounced no feature of the radical platform, but in its efforts to execute its program, it was not to be expected that it would accomplish everything in the same legislative session, for such an attempt would cause confusion, hamper the ministry and probably disrupt the present union of all the sincerely republican elements.

Throughout the chamber passed a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority.

FAMOUS CHINESE ARRIVES.

Dr. Yung Was Graduated From Yale University in 1854.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Dr. Yung, a Chinese scholar who has played a somewhat conspicuous part in the affairs of his country during the past few decades, was among the passengers on the steamer Seattle, which reached port yesterday from the Orient.

Dr. Yung, who is a man of advanced years, was the first of his countrymen to receive a degree from an American institution of learning, being a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1854. Since that time he has won quite a little prominence, first through his efforts to educate the youth of his country, later as a member of the Chinese diplomatic corps at Washington, and more recently as the victim of an intrigue among titled Chinese that created a several months' stir.

ELEPHANT FRITZ

Went Suddenly Mad and Had to Be Killed.

WAS STRANGLED BY 200 MEN

BODY GIVEN TO THE MUSEUM IN TOURS, FRANCE.

Was Next in Size to Jumbo, Imported by Barnum Twenty Years Ago, and Before Had Always Born a Gentle Beast.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 14.—Another American elephant, Fritz, the largest beast since Jumbo, and always gentle before, suddenly ran amuck Thursday, as the Barnum & Bailey circus was about to move from Tours to Saumur.

Fortunately he was chained to another very sedate pachyderm, which refused to participate in the intended onslaught.

The keepers had the presence of mind to drive Fritz and his mate to the public park, at the same time yelling to the people there to clear out.

Fritz tried several times to seize Carter, the chief elephant tender, who snatched his trunk at a passing cab horse's nose, the blow knocking the equine to its knees, whereupon the elephant shouldered the cab over. Two women who were inside were slightly hurt.

When the keepers closed on him with ropes and chains Fritz raised his trunk, the blow knocking the equine to its knees, whereupon the elephant shouldered the cab over. Two women who were inside were slightly hurt.

Manager Bailey concluded to sacrifice the elephant rather than risk the safety of his audience. A noise was thrown over the elephant's head, and 300 show men, employees, pulled together, and heaved him over the side of the circus.

Once inside the park, Fritz was kept there by a crowd of cavalry, hastily summoned, firing in the air whenever he approached.

The noise scared the brute considerably. At great risk three keepers, on promises of heavy reward, succeeded in passing a chain around each hind leg, and then made the animal fast to a tree.

Fritz, realizing that he was a prisoner, grew more violent and his tremendous strength actually uprooted two trees.

He was afterward fastened to larger ones, which resisted his efforts.

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COCKRAN ON TOBACCO TRUST

"If This Be Financiering, Then There Is No Difference Between Finance and Robbery," He Says.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 14.—"The fruits of that fraud are \$100,000,000, and are now in the hands of your clients. If this be financiering, then there is no difference between finance and robbery," Mr. Cockran said today.

Mr. Cockran, who had not argued in the Supreme Court in many years, appeared in support of orders for the examination of the American Tobacco Co. and the Consolidated Tobacco Co. with the Consolidated Tobacco Co. were "pirates and conspirators," and said they had come very near violating the provisions of the penal code.

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HOT TIME IN PARIS FOR ONE KOMATSU

MIKADO'S BROTHER SHOWN THE TOWN BY THAW.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 14.—Harry Thaw, a young millionaire of Pittsburgh, who once achieved notoriety by giving fantastically sumptuous dinners to the prettiest Parisian actresses ever brought together, was introduced to Prince Komatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, who is to represent the Mikado at the coronation of King Edward.

The day after the distinguished Oriental arrived here. Under Thaw's sympathetic guidance Prince Komatsu has spent 10 rather rapid days before going to London.

After an official interview Wednesday with President Loubet, at which military honors were paid, the hands playing the Japanese national airs, the prince resumed his entrancing incognito business.

Thaw showed him the Moulin Rouge last week, and this week introduced him to the fascinating mysteries of a private rehearsal of the grand opera ballet corps, took him on an excursion behind the scenes of the Folies Bergere, and took him to a hair-raising bacchanal scene at the Casino de Paris.

The prince was organized afterward under the shady wings of the Eiffel tower, where he was met by a number of celebrities as Line de Pougy, Emile de la Roche, and others.

The prince and the American millionaire are now inseparable chums, and Thaw has been given every decoration the Japanese government has provided for anyone in London. Komatsu says he would not be living without Thaw to show him how to live.

FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The New British Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, June

BARON WALLBURG IS NOW A WAITER FIRST BISHOP OF SIOUX CITY SEE

TURNED HIS NOTORIETY TO HIS OWN ADVANTAGE.
GOT A RICH HARVEST OF TIPS
Did So Well That He Refused to Take the Hour's Rest in the Evening That Was His Due.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
VIENNA, June 14.—Some months ago the affair of Baron Wallburg and his sister, who all the world knew were illegitimate children and heirs of the late Archduke Ernest of Austria, caused a great sensation. The marriage certificate of the archduke and their mother, Baroness Wallburg, proved a forgery, and if Ernest Wallburg was not a Hungarian and most likely the illegitimate son of the late archduke, he would certainly have been punished severely for his attempt to dupe the court.

When he was released he looked about for some way of earning a living for himself and the six children born of his marriage with a bricklayer's daughter. Originally an officer he had by degrees come down to the station of an omnibus driver, which his notoriety could be turned to account. He found what he wished as a waiter in the fine coffee house of Budapest, the Cafe New York.

The owner took him because people were sure to want to see the waiter who is a real baron and son of an archduke. On the day when he entered service in a new evening suit and with the dandy respectability of a true waiter, people crowded the Cafe New York. A popular actor of the Volk's Theater, Solymosi, addressed a speech to him, praising his resolution to get a living by honest work and by not being above a waiter's humble duties.

When he paid he gave him a tip of seven crowns. A few noblemen served by Wallburg paid him and gave him tips. Then an officer came who had been in the same regiment with Wallburg and with whom he had been on intimate terms. Wallburg helped him off with his overcoat and served him with his newly-acquired humility and alertness.

Nobody called him "Jean" or "Leopold," as is the custom with coffee-house waiters, even when the waiter's name is anything else, but it was always "Baron, here, a cup of black, a glass of red, here, here, for you, baron." In a few hours he had collected 100 crowns in tips. In the evening the owner of the coffee house told him to take the usual hour's rest.

"Not if I have to," said this proud son of the imperial family. "Not while the tips are pouring in like this."

FOOD THEORIES ARE UPSET

Minnesota State Chemists Say Whole-Wheat Bread Is No Better Than Other and That Cheese Is Healthful.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—A number of popular theories concerning the digestive values of various foods are set at naught by a bulletin given out today by the chemical division of the state agricultural department. Following are some extracts from the report:

"The opinion entertained by a great many people that whole wheat and graham bread is more nutritious than that made from the flour used in everyday baking is erroneous.

"When milk was used as a ration with bread, butter, beans, eggs and potatoes, all of the protein of the milk was digested, and in addition 1.5 per cent more of the protein of the other foods with which it was combined was digested than when the milk was omitted.

"Experiments made with butter showed that it has a high degree of digestibility, 85 per cent of it being available to the body.

"Cheese should be used in the diet regularly, and in small quantities rather than at irregular intervals and in large quantities, as is frequently the case.

"Cottage cheese and beans, is slow of digestion, but if well prepared and thoroughly cooked it is a suitable food for persons of all habits."

Synonym Wanted.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Several popular songs were rendered by Miss Parker, a well-known singer. You see, her father made all his money in laid.

DANDERINE

Corrects All Disorders of Both the Hair and Scalp.

There is no reason why anyone should not have beautiful hair, now that there is a remedy. Danderine makes hair beautiful. It makes the scalp healthy and productive. Such scalp produces hair and a satisfactory amount of it. Danderine acts specifically in all hair and scalp affections. Its applications are healing, cooling and very invigorating. Get a 25c bottle and see it directed. It is the only remedy ever discovered that will stop hair falling and insure its growth. Bouteils are sent at once. NOW at all drug stores in three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Be sure you get the genuine.

Yours truly,
Mabel Morris,
1603 Park Ave., Chicago.

There is no reason why anyone should not have beautiful hair, now that there is a remedy. Danderine makes hair beautiful. It makes the scalp healthy and productive. Such scalp produces hair and a satisfactory amount of it. Danderine acts specifically in all hair and scalp affections. Its applications are healing, cooling and very invigorating. Get a 25c bottle and see it directed. It is the only remedy ever discovered that will stop hair falling and insure its growth. Bouteils are sent at once. NOW at all drug stores in three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Be sure you get the genuine.

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Yours truly,
Mabel Morris,
1603 Park Ave., Chicago.

There is no reason why anyone should not have beautiful hair, now that there is a remedy. Danderine makes hair beautiful. It makes the scalp healthy and productive. Such scalp produces hair and a satisfactory amount of it. Danderine acts specifically in all hair and scalp affections. Its applications are healing, cooling and very invigorating. Get a 25c bottle and see it directed. It is the only remedy ever discovered that will stop hair falling and insure its growth. Bouteils are sent at once. NOW at all drug stores in three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Be sure you get the genuine.

Yours truly,
Mabel Morris,
1603 Park Ave., Chicago.

DURING SUMMER MONTHS Dr. Hartman Gives Free Advice to Suffering Women.

MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING



MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING

Dr. Hartman, the Famous Gynecologist and Inventor of Pe-ru-na, Offers to Treat Women Free During the Summer Months.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused by catarrh.

Women afflicted with pelvic catarrh despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint, ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

The following letter was recently received:
186 W. 38th St., New York City.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen:—What bread and meat means to the hungry Peruna means to the sick. It is an especially valuable medicine for sick women. I have found that no medicine so quickly restores health and places the body in a normal condition. I feel the sentiments of women who were once sick, but are now in perfect health.

MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING.
All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply with full directions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no sick woman should miss. Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these matters is valuable. No testimonials published without written consent. Dr. Hartman relies principally upon Peruna in these cases. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

HELP FOR WEAK MEN

How many men are suffering miseries for want of a simple remedy! They do not live, they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because of the weakness which is taking their vitality. Varicocele and Weakness have exhausted Nature's electric forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary tracing of whisky, they sink still lower in vitality and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover the many power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

No matter what ails you, there is a cure for you in Nature's remedy—Electricity. The greatest cures on record have been performed by this famous Belt, and it is recognized today as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Varicocele, Lumbago and many other complaints, after every other known system of medical treatment has failed.

CAUTION—Beware of medical men offering "Electric Belts Free." This offer is only a trick to sell a pack of medicines upon you C. O. D. Write to me for an explanation of the trick.

I give a test free to all who call. If you can't call, I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Call or write now. Don't delay.

OFFICE HOURS—S. M. to 8 P. M. 162 State Street, CHICAGO.

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WE LEND A HELPING HAND

To young couples. Keep your money in the bank, furnish your home snugly from cellar to garret and pay for it in convenient little \$1 a week payments.

FOUR ROOMS COMPLETE, \$88.00

Each room—kitchen, parlor, bedroom, dining-room, offers suggestions in home comforts which seem impossible when you consider the low price!

REFRIGERATORS.

Popular makes at popular prices—eight walls to protect the ice.
50 Cents Each Week.

SEE HERE!

Light, cool Go-Carts, can be folded up and taken on car—just the thing for the park—
Reduced to \$2.50

GASOLINE STOVES.

Two-hole Gasoline Stoves \$2.25
Standard Gas Ranges \$8.00 and up
\$1 Down, 50c a Week

Summer Furniture.

In Reed, Rattan and Willow.
Wire Cots \$90c each
Fine Morris Chairs \$12.50
Porch and Lawn Furniture.

ST. LOUIS House-Furnishing CO.

H. J. GOEBBELS, President. P. J. FARRINGTON, Secretary. B. M. CORNWALL, Treasurer.
902-904-906 FRANKLIN AVENUE. Open Until 10 P. M. Saturday

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CREVE COEUR LAKE. M. LIONEL LEGARE, King of the Spiral Tower
FREE Afternoon and Evening BAND CONCERTS. Fireworks Display.

Concert at the Cottage

By Seymour—Every Evening—Rain or Shine.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE-ONTARIO. The Queen's Royal Hotel
This fashionable summer resort is situated in a private park at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is a beautiful and comfortable hotel, with 200 rooms, and is the best of its kind in the city. It is the best of its kind in the city. It is the best of its kind in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREST HIGHLANDS PARK. THE BIG PLACE ON THE HILL. COME AND LOOP THE LOOP.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, Rain or Shine. MATINEE AT 2 P. M. EVENING, 8 P. M.

KAUFMANN FAMILY.

GREATEST CYCLOTRON RIDE IN THE WORLD.

JAMES THORNTON.

MONOLOGIST AND VOCALIST. LEADING SERIO-COMIC.

BONNIE THORNTON.

IN BURLESQUE TRAGEDY.

MLLE. CHESTER.

HER STATUE DOG.

GRAPEVINE AND COMPANY.

"ABOVE THE LIMIT."

UHRIG'S CAVE.

SAT. AND SUN. MATINEE AT 2 P. M. EVENING, 8 P. M.

May Howard—Burlesque.

15-16-17-18. Game Starts Daily at 3:45. Sunday at 3:15.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC.

for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan's Home, at the ORPHAN HOME PARK, on St. Charles Rock Road, Sunday, June 15th, 1902. Admission 50c a Person. Children Under 10 Years Free.

MANNION'S PARK.

ALWAYS THE BEST VALENTINE. MANNION'S PARK, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Man's Mission on Earth

"Know Thyself" a book for men only, regular price 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper. Write to-day for free book. The "Key to Health and Happiness."

SPECIAL NOTE.

A special note and will be sent to all who send in a photograph of themselves. The "Key to Health and Happiness."

Man's Mission on Earth

"Know Thyself" a book for men only, regular price 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper. Write to-day for free book. The "Key to Health and Happiness."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-12 N. Broadway
Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis as Second-Class Matter. Remit
by Money-Order, Draft or in Registered Letter. Address all communications
and complaints of imperfect service to POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.
Agent Foreign Advertising, S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent,
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**AFFIDAVIT ON FILE
IN THE CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE
CITY HALL**
State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss:—
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in
and for the City of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. Steigers,
Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
who deposes and says that the regular editions of
the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the last three
months (February, March and April, 1902), after
deducting all copies returned by newsboys and copies
left over, spoiled in printing and unaccounted for,
averaged, Sunday 122,065, Daily and Sunday, 114,
848. In the city of St. Louis sales averaged 86,582.
W. C. STEIGERS, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day
of May, 1902. HARRY M. DEHRING,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
(Seal) My term expires Aug. 14, 1903.

The military dip adopted by the dancing masters is not in-
tended as a compliment to the water cure.
Mr. Dewey can argue eloquently for government forests with-
out the suggestion that he is looking to a day of "taking to
the woods."
An administration ought to do something more than making
large crops. It should keep the mercury below 90 in summer
and above zero in winter.
Mr. Morgan will add the Kaiser next week to the list of
fellow-monarchs he has met. Some day he may conclude to es-
tablish a "merger" in crowned heads.

AMERICAN INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE
In his West Point address President Roosevelt said:
"The Departments of Warfare during the last few years
have shown that in the future the unit will not be the reg-
iment nor yet the company, but the unit will be the individ-
ual man. If he does not know how to shoot, how to shift
for himself, how both to obey orders and to accept responsi-
bility when an emergency comes, then he won't have any
orders to obey. If he is not able to do all that, you had
better have him out of the army. In a battle hereafter each
man is going to be to a considerable extent alone. It will
be so that the youngest officers will have to take much re-
sponsibility that in former wars fell to their seniors, and
many of the enlisted men will have to do most of their
work without any supervision of an officer."
The President's view is borne out by every student of
war. The fact of individual initiative was specially noticed in
our war with Spain and it was observed that the American
soldier was especially self-reliant and able to fight without
orders, when detached from his commanding officer.
There is reason to believe that in future wars this power
of individual initiative will be the determining factor.
Other things equal, victory will belong to the army of men
rather than to the army of human machines. The difference
is that between intelligence and mere routine.
Needless to say the Americans possess this power of ini-
tiative to a greater degree than any other. Other nations
are aware of the fact, and their disposition to court the
Yankee is due to fear rather than love.
We may have to begin to look upon Gov. Wood as a com-
mon free trader.

THE ART OF BEING KIND.
Voicing what is a rapidly growing sentiment of to-day, the
poetess Ella Wheeler Wilcox says:
So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

It is this art of being kind that the Sunshine Society is en-
gaged in practicing. As previously announced, this society,
of which every reader may become a member, will hence-
forth be represented by a special department in the Sun-
day Post-Dispatch, beginning with this issue. The columns
will give the news of the society—what it is doing and what it
proposes to do. And if anyone who has hitherto felt him-
self cut off from his fellows, as far as opportunities of doing
good are concerned, will read this column, he will speedily
find a chance to bring sunshine into his own and someone
else's life.
The art of being kind is not a modern art. But the prac-
ticing of it in conjunction with others, as a matter of common
everyday life, is modern. It is only possible, in this shape, be-
cause the modern newspaper has united humanity al-
most as one family. Before the days, when great
newspapers conceived that a chief part of their work
consisted, in public service, men, women and child-
ren suffered, usually without hope. Now, publicity
brings aid. It brings aid in overflowing measure in cases of
great catastrophes. St. Louis people contributed double
what was needed for the sufferers at Martinique and St. Vin-
cent.

But it is the individual sufferer, the shut-in, the cripple,
the orphan and the despondent, that the Post-Dispatch will make
it possible for the Sunshine Society to help. In these little
things as well as in great, public service is the ideal. And
what better public service could be found than to bring sun-
shine into the dark spots everywhere?
Post-Dispatch readers are invited to join in this public
service, and to take the watchword of the Sunshine Society—
"Kindness"—as their own.
Kindness is to be barred from Marine Band concerts in the
White House grounds. Yet much of it is the very musical es-
sence of the strenuous.

A NEW ORDER.
The election of Prof. Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency
of Princeton College is another reminder that the old order
has passed away.
The presidency of a college was, until recently, considered
the special property of the clergy. Only a clergyman was
thought fitted for the duties of the office. Members of the
other learned professions were seldom or never thought of,
while nobody would have dreamed of placing a plain man of
affairs, however highly cultivated, at the head of an institu-
tion of learning.
The revolution has been complete. President Eliot of
Harvard was professor of chemistry. Hadley of Yale filled
the chair of economics. Low of Columbia was a publicist
and now Princeton has departed from the precedents of
more than one hundred and fifty years.
The change is in keeping with altered conditions. The
university is no longer occupied exclusively with what are
graciously called "the humanities." The modern university
is in touch with all the activities of society. It reaches out
in all directions and comprehends all fields. It is, in fact,
the intellectual and moral clearing house where all ideas

are brought for examination, approval, development and ap-
plication.
The man who goes through one of the great universities
is made a man of the world. He is acquainted more or less
intimately with all the interests of life and is prepared as
never before to run the race which is set for every man.
To direct such an institution a man of the broadest view
and widest experience is needed. The merely professional
man will not fill the bill. The old-fashioned clergyman was
the leading citizen, but in these days he has dropped behind
like the old-fashioned doctor and lawyer. The president
must now be familiar with all the controlling currents of
thought and be able to utilize them in the interest of the
widest culture.
With the election of Prof. Wilson, Princeton meets this re-
quirement and places that university in a position to take
advantage of all that is best in modern work. The practical
takes equal rank with the ideal in the training offered.
The United States are to pay in full for the friar lands in the
Philippines. Whatever we have to do with those troublesome
islands it is always "pay, pay, pay."

BEGINNING THEIR EDUCATION.
A great many young people have just completed their
schooling. From various institutions of learning they have
come out, been congratulated on having graduated, and are
preparing to face life. And, looking at life in its entirety,
may we not say that their education is about to begin?
Up to this time, the minds of these young people have
been actively engaged in taking in facts and theories. Their
teachers have poured these facts and theories into mental
receptacles formerly empty. And from books and object les-
sons an assortment of facts, figures and axioms has been
absorbed. Now the real education, the drawing out of what
has been learned, will begin.
Life, the great schoolmaster, will now take the graduates
in hand. Her classes are infinite in gradation, and her les-
sons of incalculable value. All the facts heretofore learned
in man-made academies and schoolrooms are as nothing to
those she has to teach. She has infinite patience with her
pupils, if they show themselves amenable to her methods.
Her rod is adversity, but she has wonderful prizes for all
good scholars.
Let the young people well understand that success in life's
great school depends upon their continuing to absorb as well
as give out. Desks have been deserted, but books must not
be put away. Teachers have been hidden good-bye, but dis-
cipline must continue. A little has been learned, but a vast
deal remains to be learned. The schoolroom has been ex-
changed for the world—a momentous change, full of promise
but full also of danger.
St. Louis teachers have a pretty fashion of calling the
children people. You, graduates, are now becoming real
people—citizens, workers, leaders. Let both processes of
education—the taking in and giving out, continue day by
day and year by year, and you will find life's school an un-
bounded delight and blessing.

The propriety of giving France first place at the World's Fair
will be clear to every reader of American history. There should
be no objection to it anywhere on earth.
FUT ON YOUR OLD CLOTHES.
If you are going to take an outing this summer, take it in
your old clothes. Don't, on any account, venture away from
home and go into the forest in any suit for which you have
either love or respect. If you do, it will spoil the pleasure of
the whole affair.
This is one of the few human conditions that is unchanging.
Half the picnics in the world are marred because the girls
wear their good frocks and will not sit on a log, and because
young men who ought to know better wear their business
suits, which they are fearful of ruining, when they go out for
a good time on the river, in the woods or by the lake.
No young man can row a boatful of girls with any peace of
mind whatsoever, or enter into the festive spirit of the occa-
sion to the slightest degree, when he has on his office suit,
fearing every minute that he will get his trousers sopping
wet from the bottom of the boat or be startled by the sound
of ripping cloth.
If he is looking around half of the time to see whether Nel-
lie or Maude is crushing his new straw hat, or peering anx-
iously ahead to see if Gladys is sitting on his coat, he is cer-
tain to go home with a dull feeling in his heart, as if the
lemonade cask had been perching on his chest all day.
The only way to enjoy an outing properly is to dress for it
properly, and then sail in, regardless of consequences and old
clothes.

One of the best citizens in a South Carolina county is a negro
who was convicted of pigstealing in 1876. This is an item that
should renew the hope of all discouraged reformers. If so much
can be done for an Afro-American, what American cannot be
reclaimed?
Emperor William is remarkably well informed in regard to
American affairs. He will never know all he ought to know of
us, however, should he neglect to be present at the World's
Fair.
A former St. Louisan is likely to be the next governor of Maine.
St. Louis could easily furnish a capable governor for every state
in the Union should the necessity of so doing ever appear.
The obstinate resistance of Senators to tariff changes "under
the guise of aiding the Cubans" would have surprised and grieved
President McKinley.
Why we should make Cuba a garden of roses and the Philip-
pines a howling wilderness is not clear to any fair-minded
American.

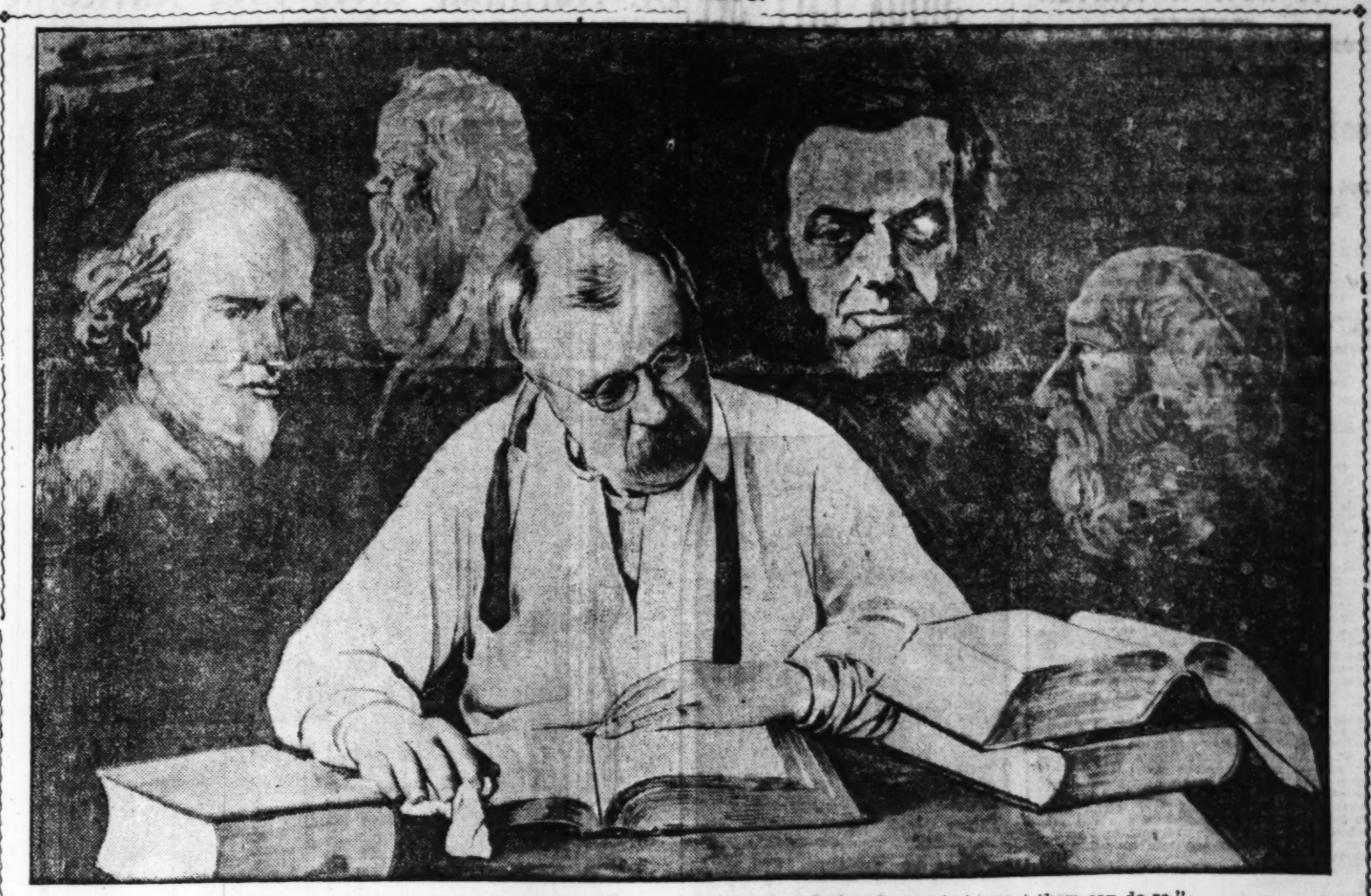
POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS
President Roosevelt is to visit so many places in the United
States this year that Uncle Mark Hanna will certainly have to
do some traveling also, in justice to himself and his president's
prospects as the Friend of Labor.
The decision of the Court of Appeals for western Missouri that
a dog getting into a house may be killed does not settle the
question as to what is to be done with the dog that tears up
grass, burrows, and makes trouble with the shrubbery.
A morning journal makes the remarkable statement that Sen-
ator Mason, two years ago, "went to Alaska and camped at the
base of a glacier, in order to keep cool." Was the glacier also
camped, and in what light did he regard the presence of Sen-
ator Mason?
The statement of Eugene Field's brother that the poet was
not born at 234 Broadway, where Dr. Mark Twain re-
cently unveiled the tablet, is sure to raise a laugh all over the
country. Something funny is certain to happen when Mark Twain
is around, even if it does not originate with him.
The old boys are delighted with the Boston decision that a
man cannot be held for drunkenness unless it is proved that he
voluntarily drank. It is not customary to seize a man and pour
whisky into him, yet the Massachusetts law seems to think that
this is frequently done. The idea of having to force an old in-
ebriate to drink is very funny.

Max Osborn of St. Louis, the dean of the Associated Press
service, was on duty in Pittsburgh when Andrew Carnegie was a
messenger boy, and it is generally believed that had he ac-
cumulated as many millions as the benevolent Scotchman has ac-
quired he would now be making just as good use of them as is
being made of the Carnegie fortune.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
From the Kansas City Journal.
Lieutenant-Governor Lee is an ardent Sunday school man and
looks it. He dresses like an undertaker and unconsciously throws
out the conviction that he is sincere in all he says.
A Hint for Miles.
From the Washington Post.
Gen. Joe Wheeler never fails to say a good word for the ad-
ministration, no matter what it happens to do, and therefore
is never to be found among the reprimanded.

Woman's Excuse.
O Woman, lovely Woman,
Though sinful you may be,
As Bishop Spalding says you are,
Observing eyes can see
That your excuse is valid.
For, if by sin accused,
You learned it all from wicked man,
Who got here first.

SEEK THE COMPANY OF GREAT SPIRITS.

By C. L. DEYO.



"The greatest spirits are lodged between the covers of great books and anybody who wants to meet them can do so."

A public library provided by Mr. Carnegie was dedicated at Galesburg, Ill., the
other day.
The dedication orator, Mr. George R. Peck, an eminent lawyer of Chicago,
advanced some very interesting and timely ideas concerning culture—its meaning
and range.
First Mr. Peck declared that a "public library was not simply an institution
for the dissemination of useful knowledge."
Such sanity is rare in this utilitarian age, when the worth of ideas is mea-
sured by their economic value.
How many people distinguish between worth and value?
"There is more help to the average mind in 'Don Quixote,' 'Les Miserables'
and 'The Newcomes,'" said Mr. Peck, "than in many a useful book. The time has
come to appeal earnestly for literature, for culture, if you please, and for what
used to be called the humanities."
This appeal should be made by every friend of humane living. The useful
knowledge books are indispensable, but they are mainly practical—immediately
practical and do not strengthen the force of personality.
Books like "Don Quixote," "Hamlet," "Lear," "Shakespeare's historical plays,
the Homeric poems, and other works of the imagination do not teach anything
practical. But they feed the imagination, fire the fancy, fill the mind with ideas
and augment the power of the soul. The young man who reads, devours, digests such
books will soon discover that his manhood is growing. And upon manhood all
else depends.
Peer into philosophy a bit. There's nothing dismal there and you needn't read
for philosophy. It's literature. Read, for instance, the "Symposium of Plato." You
can get Jowett's translation in any library. The Symposium is a faithful report
of a dinner party given by an Athenian gentleman. Nearly every eminent man in
the city was present. Study these men who stand like flesh and blood before you.
Watch the flash of wit, the blaze of imagination, the glory of thought, the glow of
humor. There's inspiration in it—life, intelligence, personality. You go into so-
ciety when you sit at that table with Agathon, Aristophanes, Alcibiades, Socrates
and the rest. They were lords of thought, masters of the art of life. They were
gentlemen in the true sense. Listen to their conversation. You will get experience
of great life by going to that little dinner party and some of the greatness will
surely stick to you and work its way into your own character. You will know
better how to conduct yourself in the company of eminence.

Make the acquaintance of Browning's "Men and Women." Read the poet
Cleon's letter to King Protus and watch the movements of a great mind occupied
with thoughts not commonplace, not conventional, but vital, vivid, important.
There is nothing obscure in it. But it is on a high plane of thought and feeling
and if you are not used to thinking out of the commonplace and prosaic you may
find it strenuous. Persevere and your own powers of apprehension and expression
will increase.
Then vary the study by listening to the orators. Read the debates between
Webster and Hayne and Webster and Calhoun and learn how great men speak
with force and dignity and courtesy. Read Demosthenes on "The Crown" and
learn how to justify yourself against the accusations of envy.
A man is known by the company he keeps. Therefore should he seek the
company of the best until virtue possesses him, manliness supports him and power
of personality manifests itself in every word, glance and gesture. It is easy to dis-
tinguish between such a man and the poor devil who devoutly believes he was
born poor in spirit and faithfully clings to his poverty.
Pursue such a course and it will make a man of you. You will have some life
in yourself, you will gather riches and cease to be an apologetic beggar, distrust-
ful in yourself and fearful in the presence of assertive humbug. You will get to
know the difference between men—who is true, who is sham. And by and by
your force will be recognized.
Culture is experience. And no experience is so helpful as an evening now and
then with a great spirit.
There are great spirits walking about among us now, in flesh and blood. But
most of us don't meet them. They are busy and can't give lesser spirits any
of their time. But the greatest spirits are lodged between the covers of great books
and anybody who wants to meet them can do so. Of course you can't get along
with books alone. You must bring ideas to the test of fact, but be assured that
no fact is worth having unless it is vitalized by an idea.
Mix them well—facts and ideas. In our day the utilitarian trend has carried
men too far in the direction of the fact, of the practical. And many solemnly
think that nothing is desirable that is not immediately convertible into cash or
five per cent securities. And the consequence is that many who have much cash
are dull, unhappy, mentally squallid. To avoid this sad fate mix them well—facts
and ideas. Read books of useful knowledge, but don't forget that life and personal
power is found only in the works of the spirit.

Just A Minute
WITH THE POST-DISPATCH
POET AND PHILOSOPHER.

A BALLAD OF A HAT.
When you seek out a lid of straw
With which to deck your manly pate,
Get nothing cheap or second-rate,
But follow fashion's fickle law,
However on your purse it draw,
For there is nothing up to date
Except the hat from Panama.

Though you may sneer and murmur
"Pshaw!"
And otherwise articulate,
The ruling fashion to berate,
That will not help you to a straw.
Though you may howl your larynx raw
With anger that it be too late,
No hat will suit, however you prate,
Except the hat from Panama.

LENNVOI
Prince, take my tip, for it is straight,
Though you may chatter like a daw.
No sort of lid is up to date,
Except the lid from Panama.

Our Italian citizens call it "San Luigi,"
Which is many degrees better than the ap-
probated "Saint Louis," which so many insist
upon. If it is "Leolu," it is "Sap," with a
touch of "hard g" on the end; and if it is
"Louis," it is "Saint," but not otherwise.
"Saint Louis," is neither fish, flesh nor
good red herring.

Little Red Ridinghood was rescued by
men who were chopping down trees, but
they were not in Forest Park.

"There," said the lover of the stone age,
as he dispatched a 99-pound note to his
girl's father. "I guess that will have some
weight with the old man."

No woman whose soul is not on straight
can be truly beautiful.

FAMOUS SERMON SERIES No. 2. "ALL THINGS ARE YOURS." By THEODORE PARKER.

There is an old proverb, "He that would
bring home the wealth of the Indies must
carry out the wealth of the Indies." All
things are yours on condition that you
know how to use them. The gates will
open only to him that has the magic word.
The wise man makes affliction his teacher
by bearing it calmly. He conquers sorrow
by enduring it; he overcomes in the battle
of life by Christian submission. If the out-
ward things will not yield to his will, as
to that of the strong man, he yields to
them like the weak man, and is thereby
the victor. Things present are his mis-
tresses, in a glowing or a joyous face. Things
past are his teachers, for experience re-
veals herself to his eyes and he learns wis-
dom by his failures, as the giants of old
were strongest when they fell. Death is

HAVE WOMEN A SENSE OF HUMOR?

Now, unhappily, in humor there is still
just a shade of the brutality of its origin,
for it was born of cruelty, heartlessness,
and pain—a sort of taint of "original sin,"
that civilization, kindness of heart, and
Christian culture are year by year refining
out of it. The woman's appreciation of hu-
mor is far more refined than is the same
sense in her boisterous yoke-fellow. Even
Mr. Howell's womanhood, who certainly do
delight all men by their ludicrous obtuse-
ness in humorous situations, only fail to
see the "joke" when their womanly sym-
pathy is greater than their perception of
the ridiculous. While the man laughs at
the tears stream from his eyes, the
girl's father. "I guess that will have some
weight with the old man."

Now, since Mark Twain has been made an
LL. D., it will be said, we suppose, that he
will in future "lay down the law." Yet he
never took it up—Philadelphia Times.
The degree of LL. D. after Mark Twain's
name has a humorous aspect—Pittsburg
Chronicle-Telegraph.
Mark Twain was made a doctor of laws
in Missouri and a like honor was conferred
on Mark Hanna in Pennsylvania on Wednes-
day last. The diversity of gifts upon
which the universities and colleges base
their action in conferring degrees has often
been remarked; but now it is more marked
than ever before. There never before was
a sweeter pair—Philadelphia Record.
Mark Twain has announced that he will
make no more public speeches. He need not
have gone to this extreme. All that was
asked of him was that he make no more
of the kind of public speeches that he has
been making recently—Chicago Inter-
Ocean.
The citizen who has not LL. D. attached
to his name will shortly be able to secure
remunerative engagements at the same fee—
Chicago Chronicle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This column is open to everybody who has a
complaint to make. Information to give or a sub-
ject of general interest to discuss. Letters from
persons seeking employment cannot be given place
in this column. All letters must be accompanied
by address and signature.

Sunday Church Collections.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Can't good people put their heads to-
gether and find some way to do away with
the necessity of church collections—I mean
passing the baskets? The collection basket
always annoys me, and I am sure it annoys
others, though I never fail to put some-
thing in it. It ought never to be mixed
up with a religious service. Even a pay-
able-at-the-door plan is preferable to the col-
lection. People too poor to pay should of
course, be admitted free. Will not some-
one suggest a practicable scheme for a
change on desirable? E. LEVENAM,
St. Louis.

Inadequate Fire Escapes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Please go on with your agitation in favor
of the enforcement of the fire escape law.
Unless you do so, the law will be a dead
letter, as the city itself has not put it in
force in regard to its own buildings. The
old City Hall, at Eleventh and Chestnut
streets, has nothing but two ladder escapes,
which are now illegal. They are inade-
quate, having practically no landings, and
being entirely perpendicular, a man may sit
about 20 feet from the sidewalk. I under-
stand that sick persons are kept in rooms on
the upper floors of this building. Should a
fire break out, the results might be shock-
ing. Keep up the agitation.
St. Louis.

Successive Terms of Office.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
If our people wish to retain a rep-
form of government, which means
enactment by the people and for the
we will have to amend our nation
state constitution so no one can be
or appointed to office for one year
his term expires, from President do-
ward committee-man. That is he on
to destroy bonism and machine
Then our officials will have nothing
but to serve the people. Now they
most of their time laying wires for the
and after four or five terms a large per-
cent of them use the office as a private
if they play uncleanly, turn up their
An old saying, and a very true one,
"A new broom sweeps clean." No of-
ficial has not yet been swept as a rule
they learn all the dirty tricks in the
about as fast or as soon as they can
of them use the office as a private
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FINANCIA

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE

Further particulars concerning Mr. Stubblefield's inventions and the almost instantaneous demand for them may be obtained on application either in person or by mail to the LACLEDE INVESTMENT CO., Fiscal Agents, 97-711 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

fields where they operated extensively. Col. Dean came to Texas shortly after the Beaumont oil excitement broke out and has been quietly looking around, as he has been in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields where they operated extensively. Col. Dean came to Texas shortly after the Beaumont oil excitement broke out and has been quietly looking around, as he has been in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields where they operated extensively.

of a pioneer miner, ready to concede anything that had the color of gold. There were the days of the boom, when Capt. John Geary got the fame of the days of the war, when the days of the war were worth of him in sight for \$1000. There were the days when Will made a deal that seemed a bonanza little \$2,000 company. There was a time all Kentucky had all her fortune tellers slow the way to fortune tellers. The heat of speculation house and hills, and Lexington went down the street.

[illegible]

OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL
The truth and nothing but the truth concerning the Beaumont field and other southern oil fields. Accurate reports on companies to subscribers. Send 50 cents for six months' trial subscription. Next number out May 15. Address

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(Second Floor.)

Worth 50 cents for 25 cents	Worth \$1.50 for 75 cents
Worth 75 cents for 35 cents	Worth \$2.00 for \$1.00
Worth \$1.00 for 50 cents	Worth \$3.00 for \$1.50

10 and 15-cent values for 5 cents	40 and 50-cent values for 25 cents
20-cent values for 10 cents	75-cent values for 35 cents
25 and 30-cent values for 15 cents	\$1 and \$1.25 values for 50 cents

40 and 50-cent values for 25 cents	\$1.50 values for 95 cents
75 and 85-cent values for 35 cents	\$1.75 and \$2.00 values for \$1.25
\$1.25 values for 65 cents	\$2.50 and \$3.00 values for \$1.95

(In Basement.)

This fine Muslin can not be bought anywhere else under
10 cents a yard, so come promptly,
as these two cases will not last
long at the bargain price **5 $\frac{3}{4}$ C**

(On Third Floor.)

(ADJUSTABLE)
TROUSERS

A Baseball Catcher's Mitt With Every Boy's Suit.

With Every Boy's Suit.

\$12.00
Suits for.. \$7.50

From 2-6 to 4-0.....For **\$3.00**
From 4-0 to 6-6.....For **\$4.50**

(Main Floor.)

Promptly at 8 O'Clock We Will Offer

Special for Monday Only—
A lot of Umbrella Shape, Lace-Trimmed Pants—a bargain at 25 cents—on Monday at..... **15c**

Suits of Men's High-class Under-
wear—
Shirts all 40 size.
Drawers all 36 size.

From 2-6 to 4-0.....For **\$3.00**
From 4-0 to 6-6.....For **\$4.50**

(In Muslin Underwear Department, Second Floor.)



Dressing Sacques

Summer Sale Price, \$1.00
HALF YOUR R.
T 1

Summer Sale Price, \$2.

RAILROAD FARE SAVED

Summer Sale Price, 49 Cents

HALF YOUR RAILROAD FARE SAVED IN BUYING YOUR

\$3.85	4.25	4.50	4.90	5.25	Imitation alligator—			
Bonnet Trunks—Two sizes, two					Sizes,	18	20	22
styles, \$6.75 and \$9.00						\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.10

24 inches, \$2.95

BROWN'S CAPSULES



Superb Collection of Foulard

Silk Dresses at \$9.98

(Sold up to \$18 each.)

61 EXQUISITE SUMMER FOULARD SILK DRESSES AND COSTUMES THAT SOLD ORIGINALLY UP TO \$18 EACH WILL GO ON SALE IN THE MORNING AT

\$9.98.

The patterns and colorings of the Foulards are most original and are charming in style—most of the patterns exclusive—sale on floor D.

Shirt Waists 10c

Monday at 10c

In the morning at 8:30 o'clock we place on sale on floor D 25 dozen Ladies White Lawn Waists—nicely made and finished with pearl buttons—of course the quantity is small, so be here early.

New White Waists

30 new styles of White Shirt Waists for Women—fresh lot—on sale Monday.

20 styles of White Waists at... 79c each
20 styles of White Waists at... 98c each
20 styles of White Waists at... \$1.29 each

China Silk Waists.

Pure white, fine tucks... **\$1.95**

500 Summer Shirt Waist Suits

For Women

Will be the feature of this week's selling—sensational price reductions will be welcomed on ready-to-wear Summer Suits that are wanted every day during this heated term.

for \$5.00 and Lawn Shirt Waist Suits for Women.

98c for \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Summer Shirt Waist Suits—made dainty for summer.

\$1.95 for \$5.00 and \$7.00 Summer Shirt Waist Suits, in all the newest styles.

\$2.50 for \$5.00 and \$7.00 Summer Shirt Waist Suits, in all the newest styles.

\$5 for \$8.00 and \$12.00 Summer Shirt Waist Suits—styles only four weeks old.

\$9.98 for the high novelty Summer Dresses and Costumes that sold up to \$20.00 each—on sale Monday.

An Important Offer in Summer Wash Skirts at 98c

(Made exactly like cut.)

These are astonishingly attractive skirts to buy for such a moderate outlay—most effective styles are shown in Ducks and Coverts, in plain colors—also polka dot effects, trimmed in five different ways.

White P.-K. Skirts, deep flounce, with one row of embroidery insertion—**\$1.48**

Sale Price..... **\$1.48**

500 Odd Linen, P.-K. and Duck Skirts at special sale Monday—worth up from \$2.50 to \$5.00—Sale Price..... **\$1.98**

Effective Summer Hats. \$4.98.

50 new ones will be shown tomorrow at just one-half the regular price, including the new white and colored braids with Tuscan effects, trimmed with flowers and lace—just the sort of hats to set off the shirt waist—for, each.

\$4.98

\$1.00 Hats for Children. 25c

100 Children's Outing Hats, worth \$1.00, for Monday **25c**

Summer Weight Corsets

Handsome Corsets, fine imported cuttle, all French models—\$12 values for... **\$7**

Dainty Batiste Corsets, with lace and ribbon trimming, all whaleboned—\$8.00 value for... **\$4**

Skeleton Corset, for summer wear—\$3.50 value for... **\$1.75**

Large assortment of all the best makes of Corsets, in straight front styles to fit all figures, for... **\$1**

Batiste and Net Corsets—\$1.00 kind for... **49c**

Effective Trimmings

For Summer Dresses

Black and Cream Tucked Chiffon, we mean tucks that lap and which are so useful for millinery purposes, at... **59c**

Silk Mulls, splendid for waists and summer gowns, for only, a yard... **30c**

Oriental Laces, value 15c to 30c a yard—your choice, a yard... **8c**

The Proper Neckwear

Is to be found during tomorrow's selling. Many reasons why this neckwear store leads:

Pique Four-in-Hands, worth 25c—Monday 3 for... **25c**

Cream Brabant Lace Ties, value 50c—10c, each... **12c**

Some Interesting Wall Paper News.

Choice of 10 designs Dark Colored Papers, regular price 5c and 6c value—at, per roll... **14c**

Newest styles Glimmer and Gilt Papers—regular price 10c to 15c value—at, per roll... **5c**

High-Class Papers, the very best, in beautiful new designs and colorings, embossed papers, worth as high as 25c a roll—your choice tomorrow—row at, per roll... **8c**

Varnished Tissue Papers, in 10 different patterns, others at 30c... **17c**

PAPER HUNG AT 10c PER ROLL.

Manufacturers' Sale of Children's Parasols.

Bought at 1/2 price and less. Lot No. 1 worth up to 69c each **For 25c**

See Window Display.

Glowing Shoe News for Women.

Prices Positively Sensational.

\$1.98 Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords—Lithier, extension and turn sole, all in new style laces with Cuban, Opera and Louis XVI heel. Also a lot of samples in Colonial and Strap Slippers—every pair worth \$3.00—Monday **\$1.98**

Boys' Suits. \$1.95

Fine Knee Pants Suits, the regular \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 kind, in fancy worsteds and chevrons... **\$1.95**

Men's Straw Hats—Special lot for the day's selling, in Panama shape and straight rim, every one of them a \$2 hat, at... **\$1.00**

Infants' Dept.

Infants' Fine Mull Caps, tucked, embroidered and lace trimmed—25c

75c values for... **25c**

Infants' Sheer Mull Caps, elaborately trimmed in lace and ribbon, \$3.00 and \$4.00 values for... **49c**

Infants' Fine Nainsook Dresses, pretty trimmed, \$1.00 value for... **49c**

Infants' Long Slips, trimmed around neck and sleeves, 39c value for... **19c**

Pique Capes—\$4 and \$5 values for... **\$1.49**

Misses' and Children's Shoes. 85c

800 pairs Misses' and Children's Shoes with extension and flexible soles, lace and button, patent and kid tip—also a lot of enamel shoes, worth \$2.00—Monday **85c**

21 Regular \$2.00 China Silk Parasols at \$1.00

Exactly 21 of them—and they sold at \$4 each—twenty-one parasol wanters can get them tomorrow at half price—3 full ruffles and nice for hot weather—at main entrance.

More Glowing News About Pretty Summer Silks

Natural Pongee Silks, with hand-embroidered dots, in all colors, very new and the proper silk for this weather, worth \$1.25... **69c**

Best quality of Habutal Wash Silks, in heavy cords, in all new shades—50 pieces nice new colorings, a yard... **25c**

Another lot of 3750 yards of Satin Foulards, Twilled and Printed Warps, all this season's styles, worth 59c, 68c and 88c, for... **33c**

White Habutal Silk, 27 inches wide, hand-embroidered with black, heliotrope blue and gray dots, latest fabric shown for this hot weather—worth \$1.25... **69c**

Men's Cool and Comfortable Summer Suits for \$5.95

Clothing made with the same style and the same finish that characterizes suits that sell from \$7.50 to \$10.00 at the exclusive clothing stores—suits built on solid lines, with the best of trimmings and linings—with hand-made button holes—also swell, swagger athletic broad shoulders that add so much to one's appearance. They're to be had in fine silk mixed gray worsted, black and white mixed tweeds, Scotch Homespuns and the delightfully cool serges in blue, and the smallest feature about them is the price, for it's \$5.95, instead of \$7.50 or \$10.

Another Men's Suit Offer. \$10

Even better suits than we sold last week at this price—every one is worth \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22—on every suit a matchless opportunity to save money—hundreds of suits are ready for this week's selling... **\$10**

Another Important Sale of Matting.

60 rolls China Matting, all colors—new patterns—worth 15c to 24c per yard, at a yard... **8c**

38 rolls Cotton Warp Matting, also 30 rolls Extra Heavy China Matting, worth 25c a yard, at... **12c**

94 rolls Japanese Cotton Warp Matting, carpet designs, colors red, blue, green, gold, bronze, also several inlaid Matting in the lot—worth 30c to 40c a yard, at... **19c**

Another Sale of Summer Underwear 19c

for Men

Nearly a whole car load of Men's fine quality Summer-Weight Balbriggan Underwear will be sold at a remarkably low price tomorrow—and wanters of underwear for hot weather will do well to be here—made with pearl buttons, reinforced pants—all sizes for men and boys. The biggest underwear value we've ever been able to offer.

Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, the 30c garments—nicely made and finished—Sale Price... **37c**

Men's Superior Balbriggan Garments, in correct summer weight, worth 75c each—Sale Price... **48c**

Wash Day Combination

In the Pure Food Grocery.

WASH DAY COMBINATION, 17c.

Consisting of 2 bars B. T. Babbitt's Soap, a pounds Sal. Soda, 1 large bottle Blueing, 1 pound best Lump Starch, a packages of 1775 Washing Powder, 1 cake of Bees Wax—all for... **17c**

10 pounds Best Eastern Granulated Sugar for... **48c**

30c Arrow Brand Gnat-male Coffee, per pound... **23c**

9 bars Proctor & Gamble's Lenox Soap for... **25c**

Hire's Root Beer, per bottle... **13c**

Gleason's Grape Juice, per pint bottle... **23c**

15c Rialto Fancy Peaches, per can... **13c**

Pio Pico Appriots, per can... **11c**

Snowdrift or Crescent Corn, 2 cans for... **15c**

Dainty Early June Peas, per can... **9c**

Golden Wreath Sugar Corn, very tender, per can... **6c**

Magnet String Beans, per can... **6c**

20c Teal Brand Appriots, per can... **15c**

Cook's Flaked Rice, per package... **13c**

Cream of Wheat, per package... **13c**

Grape-Nuts, per package... **12c**

Quaker, Scotch or Mother Oats, 3 packages for... **25c**

Extra fine Table Salt, per bag... **3c**

19c Warren Salmon, per can... **15c**

Durham's Shred Coconut, 1/2-pound package... **12c**

Granose Flakes, per package... **12c**

Dorsey's Little Neck Clams, 1-pound can... **13c**

Sunsey Slide Chili Sauce, per bottle... **9c**

Two Strong Dress Goods Offers

43 Dress Patterns, in all our best quality of Etamines Voile, London Twine, Aeolians, Crepe, Egyptia, Tamias, Wools, Veilings, in 8-yard lengths, worth up to \$16.50, for... **\$7.89**

36-inch All-Wool Albatross, in all shades and colorings, comprising all this season's goods, not a bad color in this lot, worth 30c per yard... **29c**

Hosiery for Men

Worth 12c to 25c at 3 Pairs for 25c

Another immense shipment of Men's Half Hose came from the East yesterday, and on Monday morning we will find prominent selling space—not a pair worth less than 15c and the best portion are worth 25c—they come in positive black and fancy colors and it's indeed a rare offer for wanters of good hosiery.

Wash Day Combination

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Sunsey Slide Chili Sauce, per bottle... **9c**

Wines and Liquors

Nelson County Whiskey, per bottle... **60c**

Choice Old Cabinet Whiskey, per bottle... **50c**

Old Oscar Pepper, per bottle... **90c**

Virginia Seedling Wine, per bottle... **40c**

Kelly Island Catawba Wine, per bottle... **25c**

Choice Bleeding Wine, per bottle... **25c**

California Claret Wine, per gallon... **49c**

Simplex Piano Player

(On the Balcony)

This machine sells regularly at \$225. We offer it this week at \$159 and give \$15 worth of the latest music free with each Simplex machine.

Wines and Liquors

Nelson County Whiskey, per bottle... **60c**

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Notion Sale

15c Pearl Buttons, a dozen... **10c**

Fancy Carved Pearl Shirt Waist Buttons, a dozen... **15c**

Basting Cotton, a dozen... **7c**

Linen Thread, 4 spools for... **5c**

Needles, a paper... **1c**

Remnants of Elastic, a length... **5c**

Lace Lisle Hose.

35c

19c

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hosiery, silk finished—all styles for summer wear—worth 35c a pair—Sale Price... **19c**

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Muslin Underwear--Smart Underprices

Ladies' Night Gowns of Muslin, low or V neck, yoke of a row of lace or embroidery and cluster of plaits—75c value for... **38c**

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, several styles, Empire, V or high neck, trimmed with cluster of plaits and Hamburg insertion—\$1.00 value for... **49c**

Gowns of Cambric and Nainsook, Empire, Bishop, round or square neck—long or short sleeves—\$1.75 value for... **98c**

Gowns of Nainsook, many different styles, elaborately trimmed in dainty laces and embroideries—\$2.50 values... **\$1.49**

Corset Covers of Nainsook, round or square neck, trimmed with tulle or Valenciennes lace, ribbon draw strings, for... **49c**

Fine French Corset Covers, elaborately trimmed in laces, embroideries and allover insertion, regular \$1.50 value for... **75c**

French Corset Covers, of lawn and fine nainsook, \$5.00 kind for... **\$1.49**

Cambric Corset Covers, 75c value for... **25c**

Petticoats, with deep flounce and tucks, 75c value for... **29c**

Muslin Skirt, with embroidery flounce, \$1.00 value for... **69c**

Skirt of Muslin or Cambric, trimmed with tulle lace and insertion, also with embroidered flounces and Point de Paris lace and insertion, \$1.75 value for... **98c**

Skirts, with deep umbrella flounces, trimmed with embroidery or lace, regular value \$3.00, for... **\$1.49**

Nainsook or Cambric Drawers, 11 different styles Valenciennes or tulle lace, lace and insertion or embroidery trimmed—\$1.69 value for... **98c**

Nainsook or Cambric, trimmed with open or blind embroidery, 125 styles for... **75c**

\$1.00 Lace Trimmed Drawers 49c

Drawers of good muslin, hemstitched ruffles and lace trimmed 25c

Wines and Liquors

Nelson County Whiskey, per bottle... **60c**

Choice Old Cabinet Whiskey, per bottle... **50c**

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THE MEYER STORE

BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON.

KILLED HIMSELF IN PASSENGER COACH

SUICIDE SUPPOSED TO BE GEORGE E. GILBERT OF ST. LOUIS.

TRAIN ENTERING VIRDEN, ILL.

With the cry, "My God! won't someone shoot me?" a young man, supposed to be George E. Gilbert of St. Louis shot himself through the heart while entering Virden, Ill., last evening on the Chicago & Alton passenger train from Chicago.

The man fell dead near the seat he had occupied. The train pulled into Virden and the body was sent to a local undertaker.

A ticket of admission to a Turkish bath-house in Chicago was found upon his person, made out in the name of "George E. Gilbert, St. Louis."

The man was about 35 years of age.

HOW TO FIND AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Some day you will probably want to hunt up an old acquaintance and won't know how to find him. When that time comes please bear in mind what you are reading now, viz.: An advertisement under "Information Wanted" in Post-Dispatch wants will find anyone.

The nearest Druggist That you see Will phone your Wants to the P.-D.

OUR COCKTAIL IS POISONOUS

Paris Academy of Medicine Enters on a War Against the Adulteration of Drinks.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1932, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 14.—The Academy of Medicine, which has devoted an entire session to discussing the analysis of the most dangerous drinks. Samples imported from the American bars, from the best to the worst, show that the United States mixed drinks are the most poisonous, the cocktail being especially so.

Out of 60 samples of whiskey and gin only three were found to be free from noxious adulteration intended to give a color like that of old liquors and disguise the base of alcohol.

Absinthe ranks next in harmfulness, being now often worse than it formerly was, because the manufacturers use mineral essences to replace flavoring herbs. It is expected that chartreuse will be pronounced noxious.

The academy will urge Parliament to make a law giving that high medical body the right to prohibit the sale of the most virulent drugs used in drinks. The bill failed to pass last year.

STAGE IDEA OF WOMEN.

Yvette Guilbert Writes New Novel, Called "Demi-Old Ladies."

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1932, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 14.—Yvette Guilbert, encouraged by the success of her first novel, will publish next week another, entitled "Demi-Old Ladies." Her American husband, Max Shiller, is now finishing a translation of it.

The book deals with the yearning for love which it is alleged seizes all women on reaching the point just beyond their full bloom.

A Paris Journal has paid Yvette \$5,000 for the rights to publish it serially.

VAT OF TALLOW ACTS LIKE PEELE

EXPLOSION WRECKS BUILDING AND INJURES THREE PERSONS.

HORSE KILLED RODS AWAY

Sizzling Grease Showered Upon Houses and Sidewalks by the Eruption.

The explosion of a vat of tallow in a candy factory yesterday killed a horse, injured two men and a boy and wrecked property to the extent of \$5,000.

This remarkable accident happened in the plant of the Goodwin Manufacturing Co. on Chouteau avenue, between Virginia and Rankin avenues. A big vat of tallow in the disputer department became overheated and exploded. The building was wrecked. Hot tallow rained down upon houses and sidewalks in every direction. Timbers from the shattered building fell many rods away.

Theodore Boyd, a negro boy, in the yard of his home at 2234 La Salle street, was struck by flying timbers. Both his legs were broken.

Joseph Koci and Joseph Ziska, employees of the factory, were badly scalded by the tallow.

A horse near the scene of the explosion was unhurt. One farther away was killed.

\$9.50 to Kansas City and Return Via Burlington Route.

Tickets on sale June 18 to 18, inclusive, good to return until and including June 21.

PROMINENT LAWYER ENDS LIFE

Church, It Is Said, Forbade Son of a Tennessee Governor to Wed Dead Wife's Sister.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—Albert D. Marks, a prominent attorney of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. The tragedy occurred in the office of the Daily American about 10:40 o'clock.

Mr. Marks was the son of the late Gov. A. S. Marks. He married the daughter of Gen. W. H. Jackson, the owner of Belle Meade stock farm. She died about a year ago. He was about 35 years old, and was one of the ablest members of the Nashville bar.

Two years ago Mr. Marks who was reared as a Presbyterian, became a convert to the Catholic faith, and has since been a devout member of that church.

It is said that the cause of the suicide was his wish to marry Mrs. Selene Ellison, sister of his deceased wife, Mrs. Ellison is divorced from her husband and a dispensation from the Catholic authorities permitting the marriage was refused, it is said.

About a half hour before the suicide, Mr. Marks called at the office of a mutual insurance association and paid his assessments up to date.

His office was on the second floor of the American building. He went up to the third floor, where the editorial rooms are, and entered the room occupied by the telephone editor. He immediately shot himself. There was no one in that part of the building at the time. The report of the pistol was heard by two young men in the rear of the building. They found Mr. Marks prostrate on the floor with the smoking revolver clutched in his right hand. He had entered the room from behind the door. Death came in a short time.

Mr. Marks was a man of model habits. He stood high socially.

The Only Line, the M. & E. T. The only train, The Katy Flyer With Through Sleeper to City of Mexico. Every day and Sunday, too. Leaves Union Station at 8:22.

RATTLERS BREAK UP HOME

Resident of Seneca, Wis., Driven from His Home by Hundreds of Reptiles.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., June 14.—Terrified and discouraged by the presence of rattlesnakes, Muns Heigerson, who lived with his family in the town of Seneca, tore down his new residence, built two years ago, and moved back into his old home, half a mile away.

The rattlesnakes were so numerous the household was terrified. One evening as the family were retiring for the night, the mother found a large snake lying on the bed. Another time, in midday, while rocking the baby to sleep, the house cat gave an alarm, and a rattler, coiled and ready to strike, lay under the woman's chair.

A rattlesnake den was found this spring in a small cave close by, and although hundreds of reptiles had been killed around the doorway, they

SEARCH FOR GOLD IN KANSAS SHALE

Being Vigorously Prosecuted by Moneyed Men.

WHAT SCIENTISTS REPORT

THEIR STATEMENTS ARE MUCH AT VARIANCE.

Prof. Fahrig Declares There Is Gold in Paying Quantities and Prof. H. W. Smith Declares That Fahrig Is Much Mistaken.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SMOXY HILL CITY, Kan., June 14.—This new town is in the heart of the Kansas gold field, so-called. It is a beautiful town site, but there isn't much of a town. Col. E. J. Smith keeps the general store, the hotel and the postoffice, all in one house, and there are a dozen or more shacks occupied by prospectors. Two miles away is the shale owned by a company which uses what is known as the Gage process for the extraction of gold from the shale found in abundance in the region surrounding Smoky Hill City. Two miles away in another direction is the site of the mill now building by the company which uses the Fahrig process. A score of companies are selling stock in shale "mines," but the only companies which are doing anything toward the development of the "find" are those which have the processes mentioned.

This region is known as the Trego-Ellis country, because it extends over a large portion of Trego and Ellis counties. There is, however, no excitement here, as the residents of the country do not believe there is any gold in the shale. The excitement is at Topeka, where most of the shale enthusiasts live, and at Lawrence, where the state university is located. In Topeka the "shallebrities," as they are called, believe they have struck gold. In Lawrence the university professors do not hesitate to pronounce the gold discovery a humbug.

Fahrig Paid to Make Tests.
Three months ago H. P. Dillon, president of the Shawnee Fire Insurance Co. of Topeka; W. J. Black, general passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.; F. W. Freeman, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Topeka; Charles J. Lantry and W. A. L. Thompson, representing themselves and a dozen other Topeka men of equal prominence, engaged Dr. Ernest Fahrig, expert chemist of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, to come to Smoky Hill City and test the shale. Dr. Fahrig came, brought with him his process and a small mill, made several tests, and on May 2 made report to the men who engaged him. He gave the results of twelve mill runs, as follows:

Monday, April 11, 1 value per ton.....	\$ 40
Tuesday, April 12, 2 value per ton.....	6 75
Wednesday, April 13, 3 value per ton.....	6 75
Thursday, April 14, 4 value per ton.....	2 00
Friday, April 15, 5 value per ton.....	2 00
Saturday, April 16, 7 value per ton.....	2 00
Sunday, April 17, 8 value per ton.....	2 00
Monday, April 18, 9 value per ton.....	2 00
Tuesday, April 19, 10 value per ton.....	2 00
Wednesday, April 20, 11 value per ton.....	2 00
Thursday, April 21, 12 value per ton.....	2 00
Friday, April 22, 13 value per ton.....	2 00
Saturday, April 23, 14 value per ton.....	1 40
Average per ton, \$2.80.	

In the opinion of Dr. Fahrig and the gentlemen to whom he reported shale could be handled in large quantities at about \$1 a ton, so they decided to make an extensive experiment. They formed a company with a capital of \$25,000, and Dr. Fahrig was named president. They have been engaged for by the 17 men who employed Fahrig. No stock was offered for sale on the market. Fahrig has been engaged to manage the mill for six months, taking his pay in the company's stock. That is how much confidence he has in his assay.

Erasmus Haworth, professor of physical geology and mineralogy at the State University, whose reputation as a scientist, in Kansas at any rate, has been second to none, disagrees with the Gage and Fahrig processes. He says the Gage process is simply the chemical process of dissolving the shale in acid, and then filtering it to fool the laymen. He doesn't pretend to say what the Fahrig process is, and as both are supposed to be secret, outsiders have as yet been unable to learn anything definite about it.

First Report of Kansas Gold.
The first report of gold in the Kansas shale came in 1894. H. H. Arts, a Populist politician, said an old Indian whom he befriended told him there was gold in the rocks near the town of Wakarusa. Arts started a "mine" and found what he thought was gold. He carried a bucket of gold sayer got it out of a piece of shale. He interested some men here, who spent a little money, but without favorable result. Ever since that time there has been periodical booms in Kansas shale.

Professor Haworth visited the Arts mine and made an examination of the shale, declaring that it did not contain gold. In 1897 Haworth was chairman of the Kansas geological survey, and made a careful investigation of the shale fields, and in his report said:

"So far as this department knows, no conditions obtain anywhere in Kansas which would warrant a hope that any of the precious metals can be found in paying quantities. Haworth made another report about the mineral resources of Kansas in 1898, giving a short chapter on gold. He said that 200 samples of shale from the Trego-Ellis district had been analyzed at the State University, and that while traces of gold had been found, 60 cents a ton was the largest yield obtained.

In 1899 Haworth made still another report. The University sent to fourteen different parts of the Trego-Ellis district for samples of shale. "Not a single one of the fourteen samples," says Haworth, "yielded an appreciable quantity of gold, although the methods employed were the most accurate and reliable known to assayers."

Nothing more was heard from Haworth till last week when he again went on record declaring that there was no gold worth hunting for in the Trego-Ellis district.

Men With Processes.
Have Nothing to Say.
The men with processes are not paying any attention to Haworth. The reporters tried to interview them, but they wouldn't talk. "What's the use to fuss?" one man asked. "In three months the world will know who is right," he said, in answer to his own question.

"Prof. A. G. Gage, who has one of the processes, is not known as a scientist, although he is a practical miner, having spent many years in the Galena zinc mines. Among the men who are backing him are Chief Justice Frank Foster of the Kansas Supreme Court, John P. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, J. H. Richards, general attorney for the Missouri Pacific railroad, and D. B. Beatty, who lately cut quite a figure as an oil magnate at Beaumont.

At BARR'S

MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.

The Wreckage of Prices

Keeps ahead of that of the buildings that are giving place to the "Annex" which is to make the "Greater Barr's." It is only on such history-making occasions as this of Barr's that such tremendous reductions are made to the discriminating shopper.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

The special features in this department for Monday's selling are Women's Summer Costumes, Shirt-Waist Suits, Washable Dress Skirts and Girls' Wash Dresses. Every garment on special sale tomorrow is at one-third and one-half regular prices. Not shop-worn garments, but new and fresh—direct from the manufacturer's stock rooms—made up in the last two weeks and only just received by us.

- \$6.00 for Women's \$12.50 Summer Costumes.**

Beautiful Summer Dresses of Linen, Organdy, Batiste, Lawn, Foulard Silk, Dimity and Pique—made up in the very swiftest styles of this season (some magnificent sample costumes included), some are richly trimmed with lace and lace insertion—others are tucked, while still others are plain tailor-made; new pleated and flounce skirts. In short, the grandest array of Summer Costumes ever shown in St. Louis, and every garment has "Barr's" unquestionable guarantee that the price is only half the regular.

\$6.00 for Women's \$12.50 Summer Costumes.

\$7.50 for Women's \$15.00 Summer Costumes.

\$10.00 for Women's \$20.00 Summer Costumes.

\$12.75 for Women's \$25.00 Summer Costumes.

\$15.00 for Women's \$30.00 Summer Costumes.

\$18.00 for Women's \$35.00 Summer Costumes.

\$19.98 for \$55.00 China Silk Waists.—Manufacturer's overstock of China Silk Waists—in 2 colors only, black and white. Very newest styles, tucked and Gibson effects—lined and unlined—all sizes, 32 to 44; genuine \$5.00 waists to be sold at a great deal less than cost of material alone—only..... **\$1.98**
- \$2.00 for Women's \$6.50 Shirt Waist Suits.**

All styles, all materials, all colors in Shirt-Waist Suits. Beautiful new styles in all sizes, all fresh and clean—perfect in every detail of fit and finish—many swell white-and-black and white garments in this lot to be sold as follows:

\$2.00 for \$6.50 Women's Shirt-Waist Suits.

\$3.00 for \$7.50 Women's Shirt-Waist Suits.

\$5.00 for \$10.00 Women's Shirt-Waist Suits.

\$7.50 for \$15.00 Women's Shirt-Waist Suits.
- 98c for Girls' \$3.00 Wash Dresses and Suits.**

Immense stock of Girls' Suits and Dresses bought from overloaded manufacturers enables us to make the above strong quotation. Both 1 and 2-piece dresses and suits, sailor styles and new guimp and sleeveless effects, finest of wash materials—Piques, Ducks, Galateas, Gingham, Madras, Linens, Crashes, etc., etc., in all colors—white, blue and all shades of red, blue, tan, green and yellow—also beautiful combinations of colors and patterns—sizes 4 to 14 years.

98c for Girls' \$3.00 Wash Dresses and Suits.

\$1.50 for Girls' \$3.50 Wash Dresses and Suits.

\$1.75 for Girls' \$4.00 Wash Dresses and Suits.

\$1.98 for Girls' \$5.00 Wash Dresses and Suits.

\$2.98 for Girls' \$6.50 Wash Dresses and Suits.



\$7.50 for this \$15.00 Costume. \$10.00 for this \$20.00 Costume. \$10.00 for this \$20.00 Costume. \$6.50 for this \$12.50 Costume.

Extraordinary Clearance in Curtains.

Nothingham Lace Curtains, Honiton effect, worth \$1.50, at **95c**

Arabian designs, worth \$2.00, at, per pair **\$1.75**

Nothingham Lace Curtains in Brussels effects, worth \$3.00 per pair, at, per pair **\$2.00**

Nothingham Lace Curtains in a large variety of designs, worth \$4.50 per pair, at **\$3.00**

Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$5.00 per pair, at **\$3.95**

All odd pairs of lace curtains to be closed out at just one-half price.

Read These Specials

100 Fancy Pillows, prices range from \$2.00 to \$2.75, choice **98c**

Monday

Mantel and Piano Draperies, with heavy fringe and cord, worth \$1.75, Monday, choice **89c**

25 pieces Figured Swiss and Canvas Drapery for Window Curtains or Bed Draperies, 36 brought with him his process 45c and 50c per yard, your choice, per yard **19c**

15 pieces White Flannel, for Curtains, 45 inches wide, regular price 20c per yard, while they last, per this window **12c**

10 pieces Plain Ruffle Swiss, with lace edge, regular price 17c per yard, 6 1/2 while it lasts, per yard **8c**

25 pieces Plain Villa Cloth, in rose, blue or tan, for drapery and furniture covering, regular \$5c quality, while it lasts, per yard **9c**

45 Fancy Lace Shades for Lamp Globes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, while they last, per pair **25c**

Big Clean-Up Sale in House-Furnishings, China and Lawn Supplies.

8c Duplex Ironing Board, like cut, for shirt waists, lace caps, etc., worth \$1.25.

4c small size heavy galvanized Iron Tub, worth 6c.

5c medium size heavy galvanized Iron Tub, worth 7c.

6c large size heavy galvanized Iron Tub, worth 8c.

1c galvanized Iron Pail, 10-quart size, worth 2c.

1c Beer Steins, in blue decoration, with cover, worth 3c.

1c Beer Steins, white lined, worth 2c.

Full line of fancy Steins in beautiful decorations and shapes, prices from 75c to \$3.50.

7c heavy galvanized Iron Garbage Pail, with cover, worth 8c.

2c heavy galvanized Iron Refrigerator Pans, worth 3c.

\$5.75 English Porcelain Dinner Set, neatly decorated in pink, green or blue flower—consisting of 112 pieces—worth \$15.00.

\$11.85 Austrian China Dinner Set, in dainty decorations—gold traced handles—consisting of 112 pieces—worth \$25.00.

\$10.75 English Porcelain Dinner Set, under-glazed border of blue decoration—consisting of 112 pieces—worth \$25.00.

4c one-pound can Butcher's Floor Wax.

2c one-pound can Blue-Can Floor Wax.

1c quart Ready-Mixed House or Floor Paints, all colors.

12c half-pint can Bath Tub Enamel.

2c pint can Bath Tub Enamel.

Fancy Japanned Water Coolers—Galvanized Iron lined:

Two-gallon size, **\$1.39**

Three-gallon size, **\$1.79**

Four-gallon size, **\$2.19**

Six-gallon size, **\$2.50**

\$12.00 Improved Champion Sewing Machine, 2 drawers, box top, full set of best steel attachments, finely finished, in golden oak.

We are closing out a lot of sample Sewing Machines, all the latest improved, at less than half price, some are drop head, 4 and 5 drawers, others are box top.

\$1.00 Champion Carpet Sweepers, Bissell make, worth \$1.80.

\$2.50 Bissell's Grand Rapids Cycle Bearing Carpet Sweepers.

PANAMA HAT FAD NOT LONG-LIVED

IMITATIONS WILL SOON KILL ITS POPULARITY.

Before the Fourth of July fireworks have died out there will be panama hats to burn in St. Louis and an endless procession of style promoters, disappointed and disgusted men who pride themselves on the correctness and exclusiveness of their clothes, will be looking for the fire.

Just now, perhaps, it would be dangerous to attempt to convince panama hat victims that the days of the tropical creation, so far as genuine popularity goes, are numbered, and that the numbers could be set down without producing a cramp in the thumb and index finger. But St. Louis is at present a bit feverish on the question. Indeed, the city is panama-hat crazy. The insidious germs of the enveloping fad have crept into the public mind of St. Louis so completely that rational views on victims themselves are an absolute impossibility.

But those standing on the outside, relegated as they are to positions of utter obscurity in the arena of fashion, whose brains have stood out against the fever breeding panama germ, are convinced that the fad is even more futile than the majority of fads. The clamor for panamas at present is more astonishing than any rush ever made by women upon the tempting creations offered at a spring millinery sale, and it is this fact that causes those who see beyond to predict that it won't be long before staid men will be wearing the hats their employers purchased at the beginning of the season at prices that seemed to insure them against promiscuous imitation.

There is not a level of society which the panama hat craze has not penetrated. It started with well-dressed men, who have money enough to set the pace, and would no doubt have ended there if the imitators had not succeeded in placing upon the market counterfeit articles which appear discouragingly genuine except to an expert judge of the real thing. These imitations are in the main clever, and it is now possible for any man to own a "nearly panama hat" for a price not materially in excess of the amount usually paid for ordinary straw.

Last season the panamas were worn only by fashionable men of wealth, and it was generally believed that this condition would prevail, as it was not thought imitations could be produced which would undermine the genuine. But in this the promoters of the fad were mistaken, for although the counterfeiters have been literally run away from by their imitators.

There is scarcely a hat store in St. Louis that is not showing panamas or wonderfully correct imitations; in its windows, and the attention these displays attract is astonishing. Crowds of men congregate in

REAL GHOSTS IN CLEVELAND HOME

Man in Black and Woman in Brown.

CLEVELAND O., June 14.—Fearsome and creepy has been the experience of two sensible, healthy-minded women of this city with ghosts.

A solemn-faced man, dressed all in black, one who must have died many years ago, and a woman, mournful in her garb of brown, were the apparitions.

Without the warning of any ghostly legend, with a strange rapping that in itself froze the blood, there two somber and mysterious figures appeared the other night at the Taubers' home—Outwaite street.

A few days later the Taubers left the house forever. One experience of so frightful a nature was enough for the women of the family.

Mrs. Tauber declared that she would not sleep one night in the place again for all the money in the world.

Her mother, Mrs. Minor, is equally frightened, and says that there can be no possible doubt that she and her daughter saw real ghosts. The horrible, terrifying figures were as plain to them as any human being ever was.

The Taubers' former home, now deserted, is an ordinary two-story cottage, with a stable over the street and a small front porch, at No. 27 Outwaite street. The family consists of William Tauber, his wife, a baby, and Mrs. Minor.

When Mrs. Tauber tells of the awful encounter she shudders and is deeply affected. Here is her story as told to the Post-Dispatch:

"My husband works at night," she said, "and my mother and I were alone in the house with my little baby. One night I was waked out of a sound sleep by rappings on the walls. The noises came first from one part of the house and then from another.

"I was thoroughly frightened, and the noise woke the baby. I determined to sit up the remainder of the night, and I did so.

"While I was sitting in a rocking chair near the door, with the lamp burning brightly, I was suddenly amazed to see the light grow dim.

"The next instant I saw a young woman, dressed in brown, standing in the middle of the room.

"Where she came from I do not know. "While I was wondering where she came from, the door for I was sitting next to it and would have seen her."

"I was wondering where the visitor came from the woman suddenly disappeared, seeming to sink through the floor. The knocking and rapping continued all the time the apparition was in the room."

Mrs. Minor related her experience, which was equally as startling.

"My daughter, she said, "had gone into the bedroom, being attracted by the restlessness of the baby. I was sitting in the next room."

"I looked in by the door and saw a man dressed in black standing in the corner. "My daughter did not see this man, but I plainly did. When I went into the bedroom, however, he was gone. I would never sleep in that house again."

Mrs. John Goodman, a neighbor of the Taubers, who has lived in the neighborhood for several years, says she is not astonished by the stories told by Mrs. Tauber and Mrs. Minor.

"There used to be a family named Andrews living in that house," said Mrs. Goodman. "There were two girls in the family, and every time I went to their house they told me something about the haunted corner in the parlor, and they used to try to get me to sit there."

"One of the girls had told me about seeing a woman in brown in that room, and the other girl said that once while she was sitting in the parlor a man dressed in black came in and sat down in her lap, causing her to faint."

Mrs. Goodman believes that the ghosts were seen and vibrations for the safety of the Andrews girls.

His Peculiar Ailment.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Billie B. H. Harrison of Harrison's Bookstore, from Chicago, has a peculiar kind of ailment that gives him great trouble. He has sometimes for months without eating food. It is always chronic, and he has been several times in the hospital. He is a very young man, and his ailment is a mystery.

MAN'S BUILDINGS ARE UNDERWAY

New Business Block for North Broadway District.

ARCHITECTS BUSY WITH PLANS. DEMAND FOR DWELLINGS BEING MET RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

Real Estate Dealers Think the Scarcity of Houses and Flats Will Be Overcome by Fall

J. L. Wees, architect, has completed plans for a big new building which will enhance the substantial appearance of the North Broadway retail district. The structure will occupy a lot 30x120 on the east side of Broadway just north of Franklin avenue. It will be a five-story brick-combustion building. The Broadway elevation will be constructed of red stock brick with stone trimmings. The equipment will include electric elevators and automatic sprinklers as a precaution against fire. The cost of construction is estimated at \$100,000. The building will be occupied by Krenning & Sons, wholesale grocers.

Mr. Wees is also designing a handsome new home for Louis Roussas. It will be erected on the north side of Washington boulevard, near Taylor avenue. The house will be three stories high and will contain a large number of rooms. The chambers will be provided with private baths. The structure will be fully up to date and will be fitted with every modern saving device known to modern house building. It will cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000. Architects report that they are up to their eyes in new business, but cannot disclose anything for publication.

"I will have some stories for the newspapers shortly," said Mr. Matthews of Matthews & Clark architects, who are perfecting plans for several important improvements, but until the contracts for the work have been let, they cannot reveal details. Information is withheld for the obvious reason that the building of the architects' necessities regarding the work if they had any knowledge concerning it.

Trading in real estate last week was restricted largely to residence property. Agents reported an increase in the demand for residence lots in many parts of the city. Purchasers in the majority of cases have plans for the immediate erection of homes. The general opinion of real estate dealers is that by fall the supply of new houses and flats will be equal to the demand. Several important deals are reported closed by contract, but their publication will be deferred until the final papers have been passed and deeds recorded.

Robert M. Noonan says the demand for real estate sales is on the increase and he believes activity will continue. "The real estate business is showing a much stronger condition than for years past," said Mr. Noonan. "Sales are increasing every day and with the growing demand values are bound to rise. Buyers have now an opportunity that should not be neglected. Residence property is in active demand. I have received several offers for month for downtown property east of Third street at reasonable prices, and with more attractions than the average. The market is fair, and I believe the future is bright for real estate. I believe the market is fair, and I believe the future is bright for real estate."

The Rutledge & Kilpatrick Real Estate Co., which does an extensive loaning business, reports that the market is showing a much stronger condition than for years past. The company's business is showing a much stronger condition than for years past. The company's business is showing a much stronger condition than for years past.

Pursuant to proceedings instituted last February by Margaret A. Doherty vs. Elizabeth Pickett to partition the estate of Hugh Brennan, Judge Perrie of Circuit Court room No. 4 appointed Robert Rutledge, William P. Nelson and August Gebner commissioners to divide the real estate. The commissioners' report has been approved by the court, allotting to Mrs. Doherty the 10-story brick building, with 134 feet of ground, on the northeast corner of Franklin avenue and Locust street; also 13 acres of land near Tuxedo Park. This is an exclusive of her interest in the personal estate of her father, which is temporarily in charge of the Hamilton Trust Co. as executor. The remainder of the estate, which is valued at \$200,000, was allotted to Elizabeth Pickett. This portion will be divided ultimately between the children of Mr. Pickett, grandsons of Hugh Brennan, share and share alike.

The Hamilton Trust Co. will be a departure. The most important sale of the week was that of the property at the southwest corner of Maple street and Locust street, 145 feet on Hamilton by a depth of 140 feet on Maple, through the John S. Baker & Son, Real Estate Co., from Paul Jones and Miss Ellen McKee to F. W. Williams. Mr. Williams will improve his purchase with a five-story apartment building. The new structure will be known as the Hamilton. The building proper will have 145 feet of frontage on Maple. The exterior will be constructed of red brick with white stone trimmings. The interior will be finished in quartered oak and white marble wainscoting.

The eastern half of the lot will be white marble wainscoting. The eastern half of the lot will be white marble wainscoting. The eastern half of the lot will be white marble wainscoting.

FISHER & CO. Fisher & Co.'s sales are four in number and aggregate \$200,000, as follows: 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447 and 1449 Francis street, southwest corner Oak street, lot 114x120, eight two-story modern 6-room brick houses, arranged as sixteen four-room flats, renting for \$14.00 each, sold to Mrs. Pauline R. Schmitt for \$18,000. Purchased as an investment. Also sold to Mrs. Schmitt, a modern two-story, six-room brick dwelling, with lot 20x124, property of Mrs. Anna Pifer, sold to Joseph Martin, Sr., for \$3000. Mr. Martin will occupy this property as his future residence. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling, with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR. Flora boulevard, south side, between Vandeventer and Lawrence avenue, lot 5x127, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., trustee, was sold to Maria Russell, at \$400.00 per foot, who will improve with a dwelling. Also 100x120, lot 100x120, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling, with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700.

SLATTERY & HAUER. Northeast corner Commonwealth avenue and Thompson square, 8-room modern frame with lot 62x150, from Caroline Leisner to W. Weber, consideration \$2000. Also 100x120, lot 100x120, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling, with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700.

JOHN S. BLAKE & BRO. No. 4225-26A Wichita avenue, two-story brick flat of four and five rooms, with lot 22x112, from J. C. Wanner and wife, who were represented by Allen C. Hume, to J. C. Wanner and wife for \$3750. Also 100x120, lot 100x120, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling, with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700.

ALLEN'S ADDITION. Auction June 28. The Mercantile Trust Co. announces an auction in Allen's Addition for Saturday, June 28. The lots to be sold are the holdings of the Mercantile Trust Co. in Allen's Addition, which are situated on the east side of Franklin avenue, between Locust and Olive streets. The lots are 145 feet wide and 140 feet deep. The property is being sold to the highest bidder. The auction will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, June 28.

COMPTON HEIGHTS AUCTION SALE AGGREGATE \$100,000

Two Thousand People Gathered as Judge Sutton Began to Call Off Bids for Lots.

A LOT WAS SOLD FOR ERECTION OF A BIG APARTMENT HOUSE

The Compton Heights auction yesterday afternoon, held under the direction of the Mercantile Trust Co., resulted in the sale of a large number of lots in that beautiful subdivision. While not all the lots were sold, owing to the great number, some of the choicest ones were disposed of and a majority of the medium and lower priced ones. The sale aggregated over \$100,000. The prices ranged from a low of \$1000 to a high of \$10,000. The sale was held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, June 12.

The sale began shortly after 10 o'clock. At that time several hundred people gathered in the Grand avenue entrance to Compton Heights. Within a half hour at least two thousand people were present. It was a well-attended crowd and many ladies attended. Northward of the lot the lot was sold to the highest bidder. The auction will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, June 28.

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KEEP COOL

4 months of hot weather ahead. The right Stoves, Refrigerators and Beds will help you to stand it.

Quick Meal Gas and Gasoline Stoves. Are better than others, are made in St. Louis, and my EASY PAYMENT PLAN. Is the easiest and nicest of all. I connect Gas Stoves free.

The breeze blows through our Iron Beds and Iron Folding Couches. Try one. My Easy Payment Plan applies to one article or a house full, as you like.

Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Chiffoniers, Dishes, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Portieres—everything for housekeeping, at F.H. CALLS 1223 Olive St.

dwelling, sold for account of J. U. Wanner to Edward Parker for \$2000. Also 100x120, lot 100x120, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700. Also 4211 Arco avenue, one-story, 6-room brick dwelling, with lot 22x112, property of John C. Ryan, sold to Mueller & Fairbank for \$1700.

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MAN'S MALADIES AND THEIR CURE.

MILLIONS OF MEN HAVE BEEN WRECKED ON THE ROCK OF FOLLY AND EXCESS. THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY DOCTOR COOK

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF MEN. I made up my mind soon after graduating from college that no one man was great enough to master the entire field of medicine and surgery. Many physicians have tried to do this, but they have met with results usually disappointing to themselves and often disastrous to their patients. For this reason I determined early in my professional career to confine my practice strictly to a single line of diseases and to originating and perfecting cures for them. I therefore treat only what I am absolutely certain that I can positively cure to say cured—

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY, ACQUIRED BLOOD POISON, RUPTURE, KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES, and all reflex complications and associated diseases and weaknesses of men.

To these maladies alone the best years of my life have been earnestly devoted, and on them all my faculties are concentrated. My consultation and operating rooms are thoroughly equipped with every scientific apparatus, instrument and device essential to the most modern methods of practicing my profession. Both professional and financial, are among the best citizens of this vicinity, who have been cured by my treatment and made happy. I want every afflicted man to fully and freely investigate my treatment. I treat each case separately and give to each patient a legal contract to hold for my promises.

REFERENCES—BEST BANKS AND LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF THIS CITY. CONSULTATION FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL. Office Hours—10 to 5 and 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 only. CALL OR ADDRESS

W. A. COOK, M. D. Or Cook Medical Co. 610 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AMUSEMENTS. BEAUTIFUL Delmar. Tonight at 8:15: Saturday Matinee, 2:30. PUPPETS CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Sunday Night, June 22—Symphonic revival of "THE WEDDING DAY."

SAFOP. Commencing Sunday, JUNE 15. VIRGINIUS SEITZ, Manager, Lillian Kambe. All cars transfer.

THE BLACK ABBOT FORMULA. An unflinching, scientific, applied, for the treatment and permanent cure of diseases of the sexual organs, nervous debility and kidney ailments.

THE BLACK ABBOT TREATMENT. Applied locally and directly to the affected parts. No drug to weaken the stomach and paralyze the liver and kidneys, but a mild, yet powerful, disinfectant, without pain, exposure or detention from business.

CLUB BROKE CLERK'S SKILL. Policeman Summers Gave Fred Gaines a Blow Which May Prove Fatal.

Fred Gaines, aged 18, a clerk, living at 2544 Thomas street, was clubbed by Police Officer Summers of the Central District early Sunday morning while resisting arrest. He received a compound fracture of the skull from the blow, and was taken to the City Hospital. His condition is serious.

BAUMHOFF GETS FRANCHISES. Special to the Post-Dispatch. TEXARKANA, Ark., June 14.—George W. Baumhoff of St. Louis, who came here for the purpose of securing franchises for an electric street railway and electric lights and gas plants, made a complete failure before the City Council of Texarkana, Tex., which refused to grant any concessions.

DR. BURKHART'S. The only positive cure for Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh, Neuritis, Sciatica, and all other ailments of the urinary system.

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Remember, Dr. Lewin consults with any one free of charge. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday and Sunday till 1 p. m.

W. A. LEWIN, M. D.

COR. SIXTH AND WASHINGTON AV. ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).
Finest qualities, \$200 to \$250. Merged
A. J. Jacobson & Co., New York

Remember, Dr. Lewin consults with any one free of charge. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday and Sunday till 1 p. m.

W. A. LEWIN, M. D.

COR. SIXTH AND WASHINGTON AV. ST. LOUIS.

(Winkfield), 2 to 1; first: W. J. Deboe 107 lbs., 12 to 1; second: Stuyve W. (Walsh), 10 to 1; third: George (Walsh), 10 to 1; fourth: race, Clarke stakes, mile and eighth—Lucien Appleby 120 (Winkfield), 11 to 1; first by half a length; Wyeth (Lynne), 2 to 1; second; Maroon 125 (Winkfield), 7 to 1; third, 2:30 2/5; fourth: race, mile and eighth—Lucien Appleby 120 (Winkfield), 11 to 1; first; Autoluit, 105 (Knight), 2 to 1; second; Frangible, 85 (W. Knapp), 9 to 2; third; 2:30 2/5; fourth: 130 (Winkfield), 8 to 2; 2:30 2/5; Time, 1:58.
 Fifth race, one mile and a half—Compass 120 (Winkfield), 11 to 1; first; Ballerina (Ots), 4 to 1; second; Maj. Mansir, 111 (Winkfield), 5 to 1; third, 2:48.
 Sixth race, one mile and eighth—Dogs 109 (Winkfield), 10 to 1; won; Satin Coat, 107 (Winkfield), 3 to 1; second; Chickadee, 95 (Winkfield), 8 to 1; third, 1:49.

[illegible]

not that does not confine the patient to bed; in fact, brings
 relief and new life with the first treatment. The pain
 stops almost instantly and the sufferer grows stronger
 and in better spirits with each succeeding treatment.
 The improvement forges ahead steadily and in a short
 time you are entirely well. There is no secret about Dr.
 Lewin's treatment. He explains it fully to each patient;
 you understand perfectly what is being done, and if you
 have any doubt, or if skeptical in any way, he insists
 that you **PAY NO FEE UNTIL ABSOLUTELY CURED.**
 Your health and happiness so easy to obtain there is
 no excuse for any sufferer not getting relief. Don't be
 frightened! Place your confidence in Dr. Lewin, like 8000
 others have done and you have cured. You can see it
 is timonialis at his office. Call on any one of the persons
 cured and hear the story they have to tell.
 Remember, Dr. Lewin consults with you one free of
 charge. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday
 and Sunday till 1 p. m.


W. M. D.
 COR. SIXTH AND WASHINGTON STS., ST. LOUIS.

GOLD HEELS, THE FAVORITE, WON THE GREATS BURBAN

Breaking Record for Race, the Bard's Fleet Son Dashed in Half a Neck Before Pentecost, Who Beat Blues a Neck for Place.

35,000 PEOPLE APPLAUDED STRUGGLE

NEW YORK, June 14.—Gold Heels won the Suburban today.

His time was 2:05 1-5. Pentecost was second and Turney's pride, Blues, was third.

It was a victory for blood and breeding. The well-descended grandson of Longfellow, the Bard's son, carried 124 pounds. His time was a fifth of a second behind the best record over the course, 2:05, made by the great Salvo in 1890. And Salvo ran in a match against the "Swayback" Tenny.

Gold Heels, backed down to favorite, at 8 to 1 straight, even for place, carried a ton of money. But money was free as air at Sheepshead Bay.

Thousands bet on the consistent Pentecost, too, who absolutely refuses to run anywhere but in the money. Close as was the time to the record, the event beat the record in that more men and women, rich, poor, white, black saw it run than ever before.

Thirty-Five Thousand Stood on One Another's Toes.

Probably 35,000 people walked on one another's toes in the tremendous throng. To watch all the people and the horses was inspiring, exhilarating, and everyone there rejoiced in the tremendous effort being made to improve the breed of running horses and, incidentally, to break the bookmakers.

Nature, catching the gambling spirit, was in a winning mood. Clouds hid the torrid face of the sun. The grass on the lawn and the field was as green as green as greenbacks.

The vast triple-decked grandstand was like a mountain of green. As the horses came out of the starting gate, the crowd formed a fitting background for the roses in their dresses.

The Race as It Expert Sees It.

When expectancy is at its height and nerves are all strung, the parade forms at the rail, with Gold Heels, the favorite, in the lead. The other horses are in a line at the start. The gate swings open and they dash out in Indian file. Blues, "an odd fellow," is the first to break the barrier.

At his heels, quiet and submissive, like a big St. Bernard dog, ambles the "Old Horse," the Tammany favorite.

"One, two, three," and so on up to eleven, the crowd counts as the horses come into view.

Why, where is "Trigger"? asks one young woman. The looks for No. 7. In vain. "I had a 'bunch' to bet on 7 and here they are starting the race without her." "Trigger" had been withdrawn an hour previously, but the young woman's escort had failed to tell her so.

"Oh, you Gold Heels, just you heel and toe my money home, my boy," yells a student of pediatrics as the favorite gallops jauntily past.

The fact that the dam of Gold Heels is Heel and Toe gives the youth a chance for a play of words.

Second Heels throw a fit when attacked with the Blues," replies a friend, who has adopted his technique money for a month on "Old Horse," the Tammany favorite.

The Horses Line for the Start.

The line breaks up, and the horses gallop to the post. When they arrive the starter places them quietly and calls off the position. Arden, the favorite, is in the lead. Next to him is Blues. Then, in the order named, the other horses follow. Advance Guard, Contend, Pentecost, Blues, Waterbury, St. Blues, Monograph and Gold Heels.

The favorite is on the extreme outside. It is a bad position for a horse that is not quick on his feet, but the favorite's backers know that he is a fast breaker, and they are not alarmed at that score.

When "the line-up" takes shape Pentecost and Blues twist and turn, and the other horses follow. Advance Guard, Contend, Pentecost, Blues, Waterbury, St. Blues, Monograph and Gold Heels.

The crowd jumps to its feet in excitement and shouts words of encouragement.

him. Contend's sudden stop forces Redfern to pull up as the horses hang together. It is a serious mishap for Pentecost, as it costs him several lengths. He is also badly cut on his hind legs.

Blues draws away clear and gains an advantage. He is a quarter of a mile from home and catches him in the stretch. After a short struggle the latter takes the lead. Just as Blues appears to be winning easily he is overtaken by a rush. He has made up his lost ground and is coming like a whirlwind. Rapidly he gains, but the distance grows too short and Gold Heels wins by a half length. Pentecost beats Blues for the place by a neck. The fractional time of the race was 1:23.5, 2:05.4, 2:27.5, 2:49.4, 3:11.5, 3:33.5, 3:55.5, 4:17.5, 4:39.5, 5:01.5, 5:23.5, 5:45.5, 6:07.5, 6:29.5, 6:51.5, 7:13.5, 7:35.5, 7:57.5, 8:19.5, 8:41.5, 9:03.5, 9:25.5, 9:47.5, 10:09.5, 10:31.5, 10:53.5, 11:15.5, 11:37.5, 11:59.5, 12:21.5, 12:43.5, 13:05.5, 13:27.5, 13:49.5, 14:11.5, 14:33.5, 14:55.5, 15:17.5, 15:39.5, 16:01.5, 16:23.5, 16:45.5, 17:07.5, 17:29.5, 17:51.5, 18:13.5, 18:35.5, 18:57.5, 19:19.5, 19:41.5, 20:03.5, 20:25.5, 20:47.5, 21:09.5, 21:31.5, 21:53.5, 22:15.5, 22:37.5, 22:59.5, 23:21.5, 23:43.5, 24:05.5, 24:27.5, 24:49.5, 25:11.5, 25:33.5, 25:55.5, 26:17.5, 26:39.5, 27:01.5, 27:23.5, 27:45.5, 28:07.5, 28:29.5, 28:51.5, 29:13.5, 29:35.5, 29:57.5, 30:19.5, 30:41.5, 31:03.5, 31:25.5, 31:47.5, 32:09.5, 32:31.5, 32:53.5, 33:15.5, 33:37.5, 33:59.5, 34:21.5, 34:43.5, 35:05.5, 35:27.5, 35:49.5, 36:11.5, 36:33.5, 36:55.5, 37:17.5, 37:39.5, 38:01.5, 38:23.5, 38:45.5, 39:07.5, 39:29.5, 39:51.5, 40:13.5, 40:35.5, 40:57.5, 41:19.5, 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SANTOS PULLS A BRITISH NOSE

Resented Insinuation About
His Ascensions.

INCIDENT HAPPENED IN HOTEL

THEN SANTOS SAID HE AWAITED
ENGLISHMAN'S SECONDS.

Writes His Farewells, As Not Being
Expert With Either Sword or
Pistol, He Thought It Likely
"Accident" Would
Happen.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, June 14.—Santos-Dumont naturally
is disgusted at the decision of the police
that the owner alone was responsible for
the smashing of his airship while it was
packed in the Crystal Palace. He intended
to sail the balloon during the coronation
season. He has become exceedingly sensi-
tive about the insinuations and is none too
anxious to multiply his ascensions.

On Thursday an Englishman who was
taking tea at a table next to the one at
which Santos-Dumont was sitting at the
Ritz Hotel, not knowing that the aeronaut
understands English, made sneering re-
marks to some friends about the mutilation
of the balloon.

Santos-Dumont quietly arose, went over
to the table, tapped the man on the shoul-
der and said:

"Do you know who I am? I am the man
you are talking about. Will you retract
what you just said?"

The stranger declined to retract, where-
upon Santos-Dumont pulled his nose just a
trifle.

Fists were prevented by the quick in-
tervention of spectators, but Santos-Dum-
ont showed his card in his detractor's face
saying, "I shall await your seconds to-
morrow."

"Good," answered the man hotly, hand-
ling out his own card reading, "James
Stephen Vandercook, Savage Club, Lon-
don."

Santos-Dumont kept the affair secret. He
spent the night writing farewells, because
having no skill with either sword or pistol,
he considered an accident quite possible.

But Vandercook has failed to avenge his
insult so far.

The Post-Dispatch correspondent inquired
at the Grand Hotel, where he was stopping,
and discovered that he went away the
same night without leaving an address.

The Aero Club has instituted a cup for
long-distance ballooning to be competed for
generally by women, the cup to become the
property of the woman who keeps it 12
months against all challengers. Four days
after announcement 15 entries had been re-
ceived.

PEERESSES ARE PERPLEXED

They Don't Know How to Keep Their
Coronets On and Take Them
Off Early.

LONDON, June 14.—One of the greatest
present anxieties of the peeresses in view
of the coronation ceremonies is how to keep
the coronet on the head. It cannot be too
firmly fixed, for it has to be quickly taken
off and then replaced, in accordance with
the ritual of the service. The jewelers have
been inventing all sorts of devices to over-
come the difficulty. One firm punched holes
in the side of the coronets so that a bayonet
could be inserted. Another attached to
coronets elastic bands of the exact tint of
the wearer's hair. Others gave it up and
told their customers they must dress
their hair to suit the stability of the coro-
net, rather than their looks.

Another serious point is how the peer-
esses are to carry their costly coronets
when the service requires that they be
uncovered. An ingenious jeweler devised
an arrangement of crossed bands of nar-
row white silk inside the coronet, in which
the peeress slips her wrist and carries
her headpiece as she would carry an or-
dinary hand-bag.

The coronet method, however, accord-
ing to the authority of old prints of pre-
vious coronations, is to hold up the coro-
net between the finger and thumb.

The King's golden robe has finally been
completed. It is a gorgeous garment,
chased like a priest's cope, composed of
the finest cloth of gold and elaborately
embroidered in rich colors. Unlike the
coronets in which previous sovereigns have
worn, it has no opening at the arms
and shoulders, in order to allow the pas-
sage of the anointing oil. Twenty or
thirty girls of the royal school of art
needlework spent three months in mak-
ing the robe.

Among the many ancient customs which
the King has revived is one which makes
those who shake their heads over his re-
scape from serious injury on board Sir
Thomas Lipton's shipwrecked vessel (May 25, 1901)
almost equally nervous. His majesty has
now ordered that an old royal barge, built
for George II. by the seasons of the
magnificent relic, with its elaborate canopy
and high stern, will once more be floated on
Virginia water, and the King's "jolly wa-
termen," who wear brilliant scarlet liveries,
have been ordered on duty at Windsor,
where the castle lake, after many years,
will soon be the scene of a royal water
pageant.

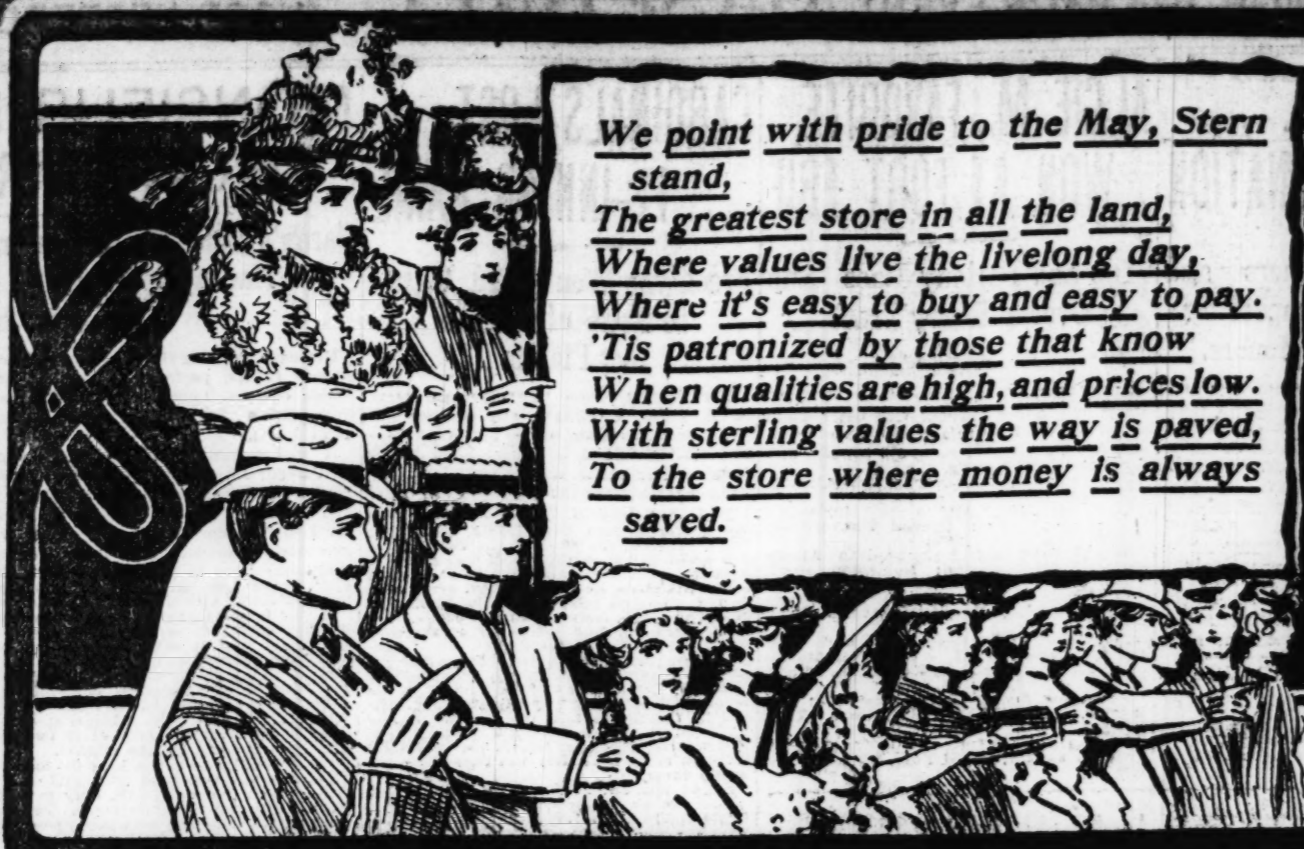
The musical ritual of the coronation
service announced shows that for-
mer settings have been closely followed,
with a few additions. Chief of these are
the anthems specially composed by Sir
Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster
Abbey, Sir Walter Parratt, organist of St.
George's chapel royal, Windsor, and mas-
ter of the King's music, and Sir Charles
Hubert Parry, director of the royal college
of music. The last named, "I Was Glad,"
signals the entrance of the royal party
into Westminster Abbey. Midway in the
anthem a break is made, so that the boys
of Westminster School may air their an-
cient privilege of greeting their majesties
by shouting vivat Regina Alexandra, vi-
vat Rex Edwardus.

A novel feature is that the choir, instead
of going on with the anthem, will echo the
refrain from the boys who will be high up
in the transept. The actual crowning of
the King will be accompanied by a special
setting by Sir Walter Parratt, while Sir
Frederick Bridge's homage anthem will
follow.

LYNCH HAD EXPECTED PARDON

Intended Risking Trial for Treason if
Peace Was Proclaimed Before
the Coronation.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, June 14.—It was well known here
that Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P., intended
to risk being tried for high treason in Eng-
land for having fought with the Boers, if
peace should be proclaimed before the coro-
nation. He told friends that he felt certain
that he could not be conveniently excluded
and he expected amnesty. Besides, his
backwardness in presenting himself for
judgment caused considerable hostility,
both among his Galway constituents—who
had elected him purveyor to cause a rum-
pus and had been disappointed at his re-
luctance to fulfill his promises—and such
Irish chiefs as were here. Maude Gonne and
Major MacBride, openly declare that they
are anxious to show that Lynch's participa-
tion in the Boer war was too insignificant
to be treasonable.



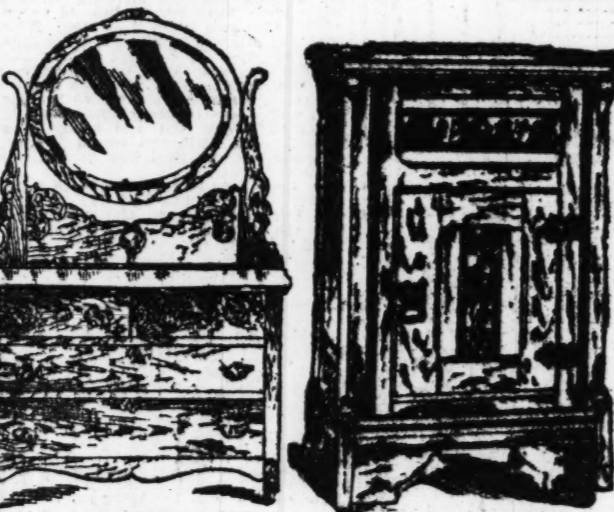
*We point with pride to the May, Stern
stand,
The greatest store in all the land,
Where values live the livelong day,
Where it's easy to buy and easy to pay.
'Tis patronized by those that know
When qualities are high, and prices low.
With sterling values the way is paved,
To the store where money is always
saved.*



Leather Couches.

If you've a library or well equipped dining room you wish to im-
prove in appearance, this Leather Couch is just the thing. The frame
is artistically covered, and it is upholstered on a bed of steel springs,
with an exceptional grade of leather. We doubt
your ability to duplicate it for less than \$20. In
fact, we challenge you to do it. Our Price.....

\$22.50



DRESSERS.

For an extremely low-priced Dresser we
thoroughly recommend this one. The in-
terior is finished in golden oak and the drawers
are neatly arranged. This mirror is pattern
shaped and is of French plate glass, and
quite an unusual thing in so low a priced
article—but then what we do is always
out of the ordinary—so far.....

\$7.75

REFRIGERATORS.

We've made deep cuts in our Refriger-
ators, especially among the higher
grades. We'll sell you our \$25.00
one for \$15.00 or our \$15.00 one for \$10.00,
and go on down until you reach the greatest
bargain. Bargain—bargain—bargain—
our \$10.00 Refrigerator.....

\$4.48



COUCHES.

If you just want to invest enough in a couch to have it last you two
or three years, you need go no farther. The frame is strongly ar-
ranged, and the covering is of durable velour, in choice
colors. The top, if you will notice the illustration, is
neatly tufted. Our Special Price.....

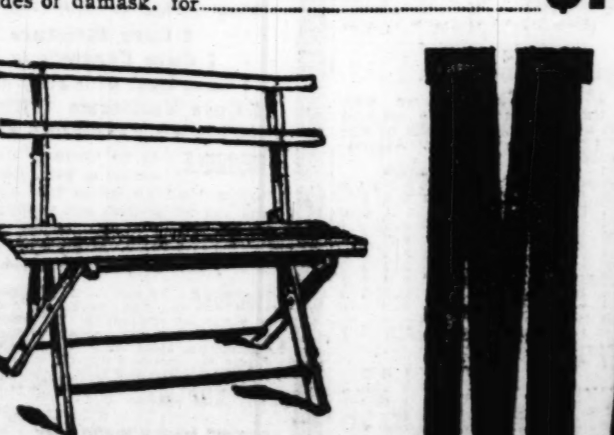
\$4.48



PARLOR SUITES.

There is not the slightest doubt in our minds that we've just the Parlor
Suite you're looking for. We devote more floor space to the display of
Upholstered Furniture than any other two dealers in this city. The as-
sortment is complete, the prices are just right—for ex-
ample, this 6-piece Suite, frames made of seasoned ma-
terial, finished in mahogany, upholstered in neat
shades of damask, for.....

\$14.75



LAWN SETTEES.

Only a few, about 250 in all. The sale begins
early Monday. A little friendly advice—come
early. These benches are well proportioned
and finished in a bright shade. They're actual
\$1.00 values. As long as they last we offer
one to a customer, and
positively none to
dealers, for.....

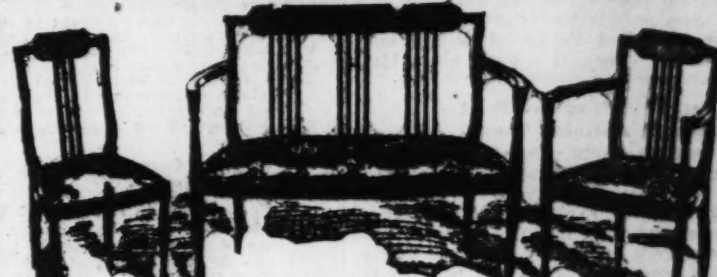
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SPECIAL.

500 of these Rockers,
placed on sale for
Monday only—
the greatest value
ever offered—an actual
\$4.50 Rocker, Mon-
day only,

\$1.98



Parlor Suites.

This three-piece suite is a bargain incomparable. The frames are well made
and finished in a neat mahogany color. The covering is a
good grade of damask in a neat assortment of colors. It
comprises sofa, arm and side chairs. Our special price.....

\$10.75



GO-CARTS.

Buyers of Baby Buggies and Go-Carts will
find a large stock in this department.
We've slashed prices with a determination
to make a complete clearance—we are stand-
ing on the brink of cost and in quite a few
instances we're gone beyond it—\$8.50

\$8.50



SIDEBOARDS.

This store is always a place of interest to
those who will find a larger assortment, a
better selection, and above all more inter-
esting prices! You can judge our under-
standing ability by our price on
this Board.....

\$12.50



IRON BEDS.

Brass-rail Iron Beds, made of best malleable
iron, offered at one-fourth less than a
similar quality could be bought elsewhere.
For actual strength you cannot make a bet-
ter selection—we offer you a choice of
three and a choice of.....

\$4.25



EXTENSION TABLES.

This Table is made of select oak, is well
proportioned and substantially constructed.
The legs are iron bolted, insuring strength
and reliability—an actual \$10.00 value—
Our Special
Price.....

\$6.75

CHINA
CLOSETS

\$1 China Closets
(just like \$20) will
be placed on sale
to-morrow.
They're made of
best seasoned oak,
and arranged with
best glass ends
and mirror top.
Well worth \$20.
While they last,

\$13.50

BOOK-
CASES.

Our BOOKCASE
Dept. teams with
just such values as
you will appre-
ciate. A dollar will
do almost double
duty here. For an
example: This
Bookcase is made
of quartered oak
and artistically
arranged. It is
well worth \$25.
Our special price,
\$16.50

\$16.50



PARLOR SUITES.

Another example of our wonderful value-giving. Do not confound this suite
with the usual \$27.50 suites. Think of the \$40 kind. You won't be a bit dis-
appointed. It consists of five pieces. Frames made of
best mahogany birch, covered in neat shades of
satin damask. Will be sold during this
week for.....

\$27.50

MASTERN & CO

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.

CASH
OR
CREDIT.

CASH
OR
CREDIT.



MANTEL BEDS.

Very handsome select oak Bed (like
cut), nicely finished and neatly
carved, arranged with perfect
springs, constructed in a modern
way and well worth \$16.50—will be
sold during this
week for.....

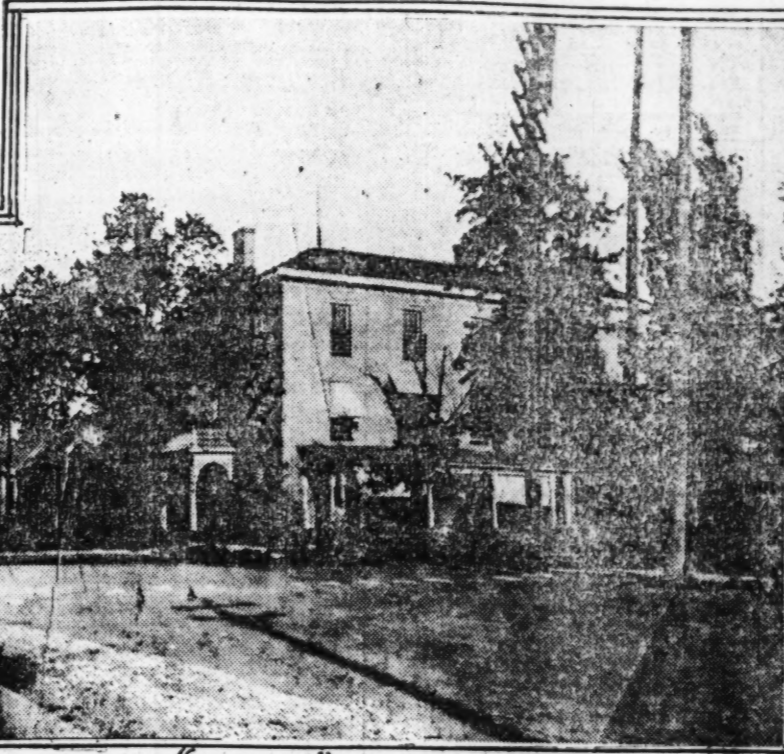
\$12.50

COLUMBIA, CLASSIC CITY, WHERE ED BUTLER, ALLEGED BRIBER, IS TO BE TRIED

Here Is the Sentiment That Will Greet the Eyes of the Accused Man: O JUSTICE, WHEN EXPELLED FROM OTHER HABITATIONS, MAKE THIS THY DWELLING PLACE, Emblazoned in Bold Letters of Stone on the Old Courthouse.



COURT ROOM WHEREIN ED. BUTLER WILL BE TRIED.



THE "POWERS" HOUSE.



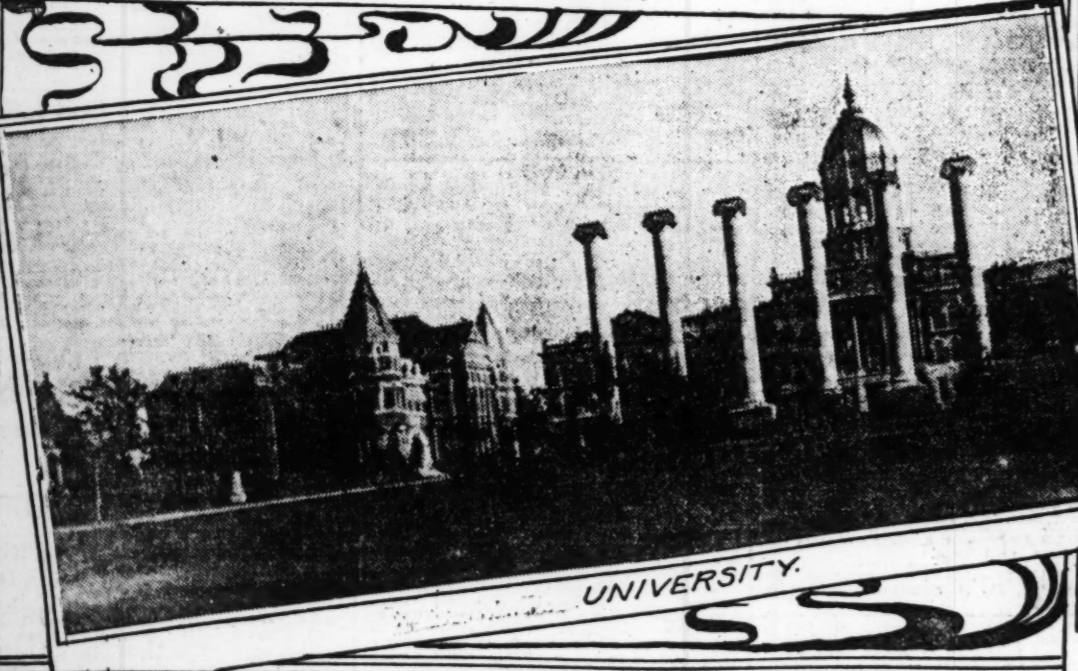
MONUMENT TO THOS. JEFFERSON.



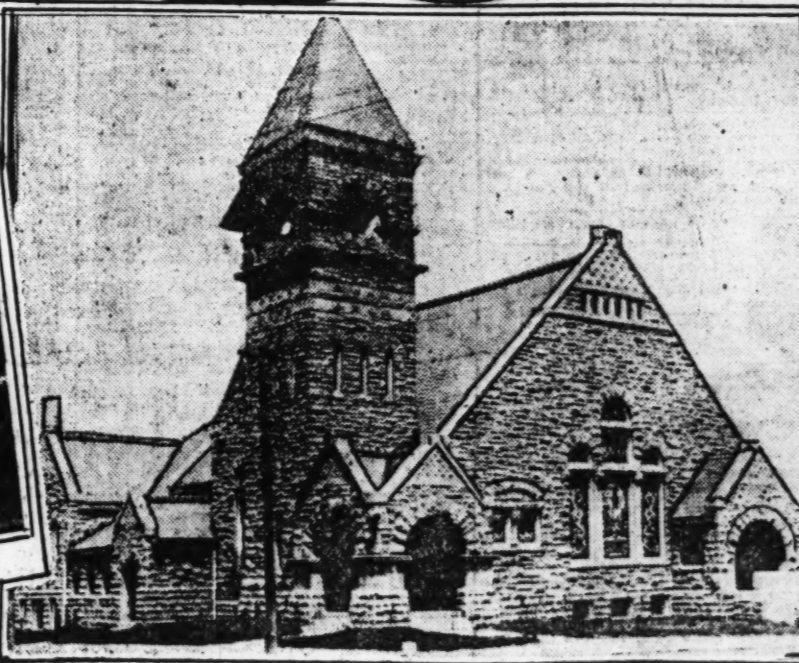
COURT HOUSE STREET.



JUDGE JOHN A. HOCKADAY.



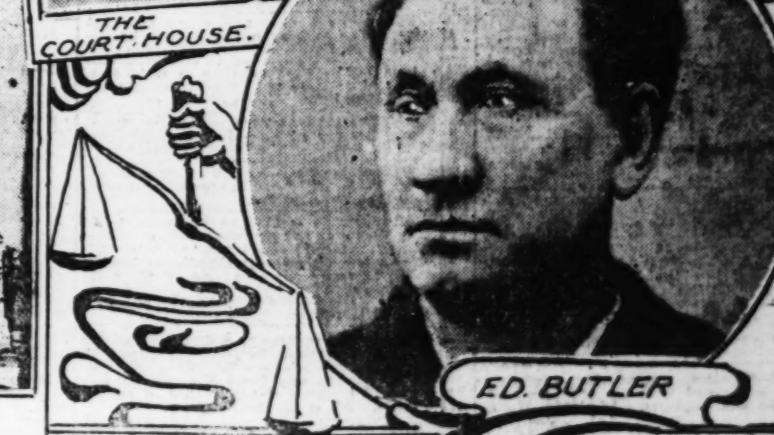
UNIVERSITY.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



THE COURT HOUSE.



ED. BUTLER.

BY ROBERTUS LOVE.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
O Justice, When Expelled From Other Habitations, Make This Thy Dwelling Place.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 12.—This is the inscription chiseled in stone above the portal of the Boone County courthouse in Columbia, where Ed Butler of St. Louis is to be tried next October on charges of attempted bribery, having taken a change of venue.

The sentiment was chiseled there by order of the man who superintended the building of this temple of justice, a little while before Bulwer-Lytton wrote his famous sentiment:

"For justice all places a temple and all seasons summer."

The man who superintended the building became later the founder of a temple of learning in Missouri—William Jewell College at Liberty.

Dr. William Jewell of Columbia was

the man. A Baptist in religious creed, he has left his name on these two Missouri temples, dedicated to non-sectarian propaganda.

Dr. Jewell did other chiseling on the courthouse front. Above the inscription quoted appears another:

THE ATHENS OF MISSOURI.

"L. Richardson, H. Keen and B. McAlister, Builders. William Jewell, Superintendent, 1846."

Boone County history tells us that the name of the architect originally appeared in this inscription, but that Dr. Jewell, for reasons by him deemed sufficient, chiseled it out. As the architect's name was Wither, perhaps the doctor had in mind the "all seasons summer" sentiment; and perhaps not.

Columbia is the Athens of Missouri. If you doubt this statement, ask any Columbian or any one of the thousands of men and women, who, in the past 60 years, has been educated in this town of colleges.

Columbia is the gem of the interior. Location alone prevents her being the gem

of the ocean. Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who was here last week with other celebrities to receive the degree of doctor of laws, gave official sanction to the city as the interior's gem, and we must abide by that.

Mark Twain, who was here on the same mission, declared that the pretty girls of the town were gems of the purest ray serene.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who accepted the doctor's degree with the others, looked through the agricultural department, himself a Columbian, and another member of the quintette upon whom the L. L. D. degree was bestowed, has known all along that Columbia is a gem.

Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, the remaining member of the quintet thus highly honored, was dazzled by the rays of the gem and will carry the radiation into his work as president of Washington University.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

Columbia has six educational institutions, including the Missouri State University, of which Dr. R. H. Jones is president, and

which has grown from a matriculation of about 500 students, 12 years ago, to 1071 the scholastic year just closed.

There are two colleges for the education of young women. Christian College, presided over by Mrs. W. T. Moore and Mrs. L. W. St. Clair, was founded by the Christian Church, Stephens College, of which the Rev. R. F. Taylor is president, is a Baptist institution. Both colleges each year graduate large classes of young women, drawn from various church denominations throughout Missouri and other states.

The Bible College of Missouri, Rev. Dr. W. T. Moore president, gives theological instruction to many matriculates.

The Columbia Normal Academy had an enrollment last year of 140 students preparing for pedagogy. George H. Beasley is at the head of this institution.

Welch's Military Academy teaches the young men, as embodied in the growing youth of Missouri, how to shoot, also how to drill in the manual of arms, and many other useful things.

Altogether, there are in Columbia, during the school year, more than two thousand college students, from 32 states, territories and nations.

All the lesser institutions are co-ordinate, in one way or another, with the parent school, the university. They form a chain of colleges, wherein each link articulates perfectly, and there is no grating rattle

when the chain is in active service.

Columbians point out to the visitor, during these dull days of vacation, the several colleges and the great university, and one is constrained to believe, without question, that here, indeed, is the Athens of Missouri.

TWO GIRLS' COLLEGES.

"You ought to see the city when the students are here," the all-wise resident says. "We have everything that Harvard or Princeton has, even to hazing, and our two girls' colleges, with their long lines of girls in mortarboard costume, serve to keep the male students in a state of 'more than semi-civilization. We are proud of the university and of the other schools."

Columbia, the town, is unique amongst Missouri's smaller cities. Naturally the college influence permeates the local life. Here, perhaps, more than in any town in the United States, the educational life is felt. For Columbia is primarily and exclusively a college town. Without her schools she would be, doubtless, an average county seat. With her colleges she is a center of culture.

In Columbia everything is touched and tinged by the colleges. The speech of the people, their garb and bearing, the books and newspapers they read, the adornments of their homes—all show evidence that the local residents have shared in the general diffusion of learning.

If Columbia ever should be renamed, it

should be called Collegium.

There is very little of the one-gallop element in Columbia. Culture, emanating from the colleges, has decreed two galluses all around. This applies, not only to the town itself, but to the county of Boone.

Columbia is the capital of Boone County in more than the ordinary sense. From Centralia to Stephens Store, from Rockport to Brown's Station, from Sturgeon to Hallsdale, the colleges have filtered the most atmosphere, producing a higher than ordinary grade of farmers and villagers.

Not only do the Boone County farmers send their sons and daughters to this town to be educated, but the ambition to win even wider collegiate honors awakes upon the youth of the county, and some of them go from Columbia to Harvard or Yale, adding to the Missouri degree the diploma of the older institution.

CULTURED FARMERS.

In the courthouse today I enjoyed a meeting with a young man who rowed a few years ago in the Harvard eight on the Thames at New London, Conn., and who furnishes a first rate example of the scholar in agriculture. He is a farmer 12 miles from Columbia.

"I made a mighty poor oarsman," he said, with too much modesty. "But I'm said to be a pretty fair farmer."

Another young man whom I met here studied literature and years in an English university under Henry Murray.

But why multiply incidents? They serve to illustrate the fact that Columbia is a cosmopolis so far as culture is concerned.

The visitor to Columbia experiences one slight drawback, if he be so unfortunate as to have no college degree or if the Latin in which his degree is written has faded out of his recollection. He finds so many persons who are entitled to a string of initials after their names that he feels lonesome.

A person with initials only in front of his name, and none after taking, feels here very much like a man in New England without ancestors. It is as though a hapless wight whose immediate progenitor came across the ocean in a common Cunarder had dropped down in the midst of a settlement of Mayflower descendants or the daughter of a South American revolutionist had found herself in a chapter meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution.

In Columbia the hotel clerk who turns the register around for your signature may be entitled to write "A. B." after his own signature. The young man who sells you a cigar at the drug store may be a master of arts, and the grocery clerk, for all one knows, is quite likely to be a doctor of philosophy or at least a bachelor of science.

Ask the Columbia satron, young or old.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

For sale, large solid oak roller-top desk
between 2 and 5 p. m., 1735 S. 2d st.

FAN-For sale, large and small desk fans, 11119 Broadway, New York 17, second floor. **Call** 6-2741. **CHAIR**-22 up, 819 N. 7th st.

For sale, roller-top desks and chair: desk for rent. 608 Century building.

ALL sizes, new four-panel stock, hall closets, 1000 N. 7th st.

For sale, white Persian lantern dress: will miss of about 13 or 14 years old. Ad. 11 Post-Dispatch.

For sale, beautiful white satin wedding gown: has cost \$100! will sell for 36.00. Ad. G 106, Post-Dispatch.

SEWING machine, draw type, satin lined, 11119 Broadway, New York 17, second floor. **Call** 6-2741. **Post-Dispatch.**

FAN-For sale, large electric fan, 11119 Broadway, New York 17, second floor. **Call** 6-2741.

WANT reasonable pool and billiard table: rent reasonable. J. L. Pomeroy, 1213 Market.

TOO TACKLE-For sale, 35 kinds 85¢; 35 kinds 10¢; 35 kinds 15¢; 35 kinds 20¢; 35 kinds 25¢; 35 kinds 30¢; 35 kinds 35¢; 35 kinds 40¢; 35 kinds 45¢; 35 kinds 50¢; 35 kinds 55¢; 35 kinds 60¢; 35 kinds 65¢; 35 kinds 70¢; 35 kinds 75¢; 35 kinds 80¢; 35 kinds 85¢; 35 kinds 90¢; 35 kinds 95¢; 35 kinds 100¢; 35 kinds 105¢; 35 kinds 110¢; 35 kinds 115¢; 35 kinds 120¢; 35 kinds 125¢; 35 kinds 130¢; 35 kinds 135¢; 35 kinds 140¢; 35 kinds 145¢; 35 kinds 150¢; 35 kinds 155¢; 35 kinds 160¢; 35 kinds 165¢; 35 kinds 170¢; 35 kinds 175¢; 35 kinds 180¢; 35 kinds 185¢; 35 kinds 190¢; 35 kinds 195¢; 35 kinds 200¢; 35 kinds 205¢; 35 kinds 210¢; 35 kinds 215¢; 35 kinds 220¢; 35 kinds 225¢; 35 kinds 230¢; 35 kinds 235¢; 35 kinds 240¢; 35 kinds 245¢; 35 kinds 250¢; 35 kinds 255¢; 35 kinds 260¢; 35 kinds 265¢; 35 kinds 270¢; 35 kinds 275¢; 35 kinds 280¢; 35 kinds 285¢; 35 kinds 290¢; 35 kinds 295¢; 35 kinds 300¢; 35 kinds 305¢; 35 kinds 310¢; 35 kinds 315¢; 35 kinds 320¢; 35 kinds 325¢; 35 kinds 330¢; 35 kinds 335¢; 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for sale, large safe. Ad. E 187, Post-Dis.

sale, fine-proof safe, with burglar
 proof on inside. A. E. 134, Post-Dis-
 patch.—For sale, large safe, office fixtures,
 contents of office. Inquire J. L. Parry, Es-
 quire, National Stock Yards, 111.
 —For sale, almost new cabin sailboat,
 12 horse power, 41 feet of Barton st.
 N.—For sale, shoegum, hammerless, 75
 Parker Bros., with the Damascus lat-
 first-class order, price, \$30. Edw. Bush-
 1481 Buchanan st.
 —FOUNTAIN—For sale, three-draft safe
 to marble slab with tank; worth \$600;
 no. 2501 Franklin av.
 —MOUNTAIN—For sale, handsome new
 car, carried over cases, cash register, sa-
 chet, 200 Olive st.
 —OCEAN—For sale, sternwheel steambot,
 42-foot cabin, single deck; the finest
 boat on the river; carry small row-
 ing party; bargain; boat is near foot of
 2d st. Post-Dispatch.
 —REPAIRS FOR NEW OLD STOVE. Fursaw, 111
 E. Kinloch C. st.
 —SALTS. For sale, cents and tarpaulin. St.
 Selling and Salt Co., 509 & 415 st.
 —SILVER—For sale, 1000 pieces of sil-
 ver, sale, best, 4414 feet, 8-foot wall,
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ADWAY.

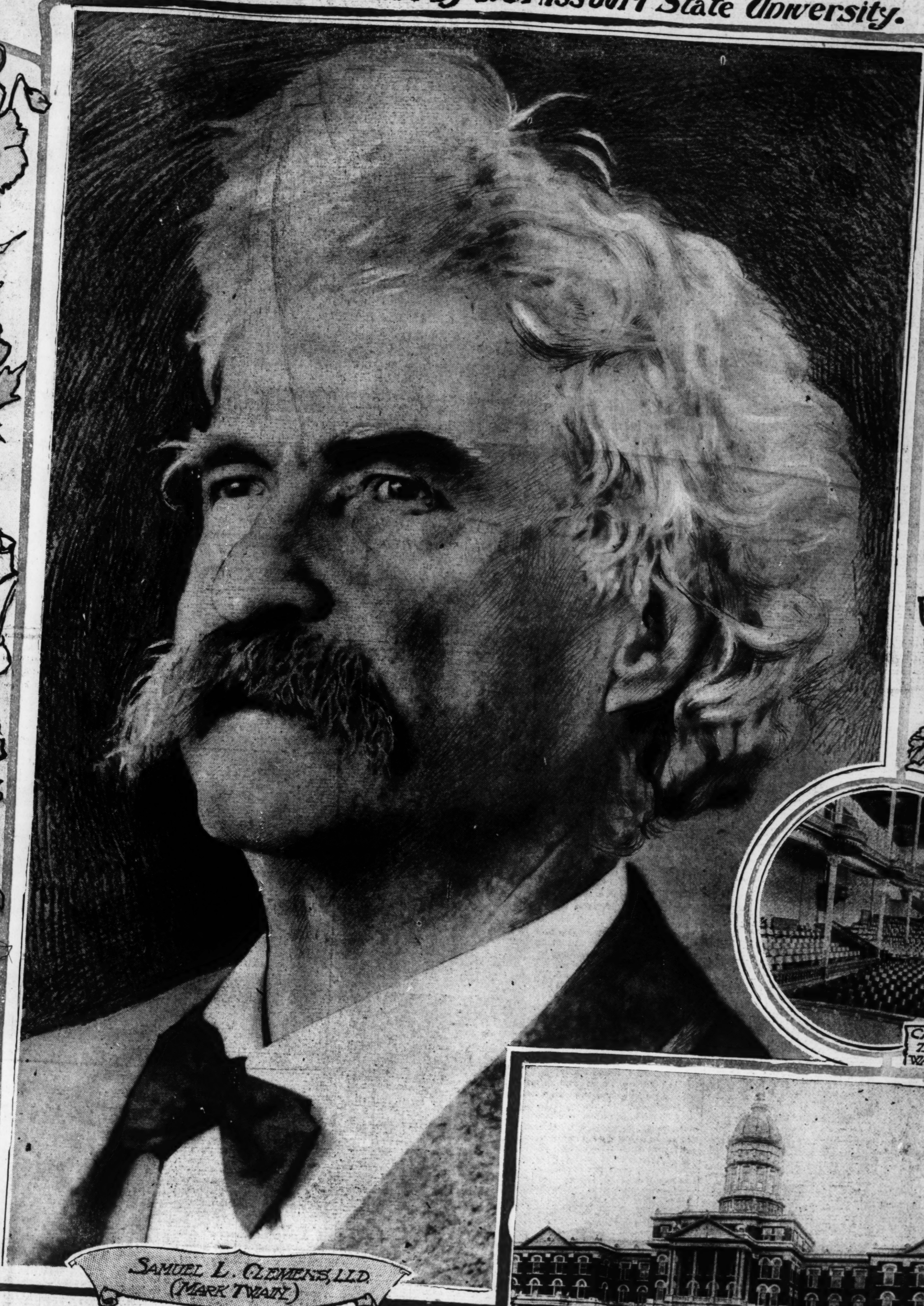
MARK TWAIN,

MISSOURI'S MOST FAMOUS CITIZEN,

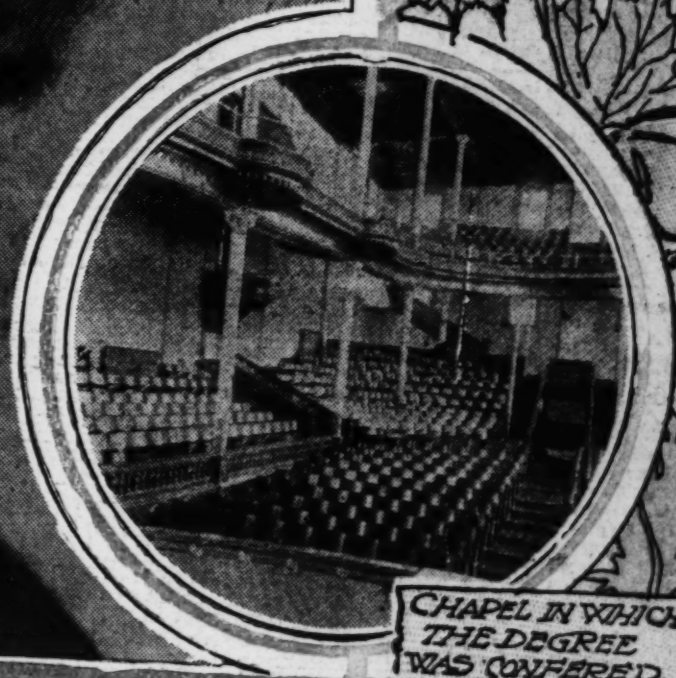
Who has been made a Doctor of Laws by the Missouri State University.

Sunday-POST-DISPATCH Magazine

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1902.



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, LTD.
(MARK TWAIN)



CHAPEL IN WHICH
THE DEGREE
WAS CONFERRED.



MAIN BUILDING OF THE
MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

E. MARTIN.

ST. LOUIS MAY HAVE THIS YEAR ITS FIRST FREE BATHING PLACES

Three Floating Baths Will Be Built at the River Front If the Municipal Assembly Will Permit Expenditure of the Harbor Department Surplus for This Purpose.

ALL that stands between the people and free baths now is the Municipal Assembly. City Counselor Bates has given a legal opinion that the surplus which the harbor department has accumulated, fully \$82,000, is available for free baths if the assembly will consider a plan toward public health. They are so considered by the health authorities here and elsewhere.

An ordinance will be prepared and estimates are being made of the cost of three floating bathhouses, one at the foot of Washington avenue, one on the levee at North St. Louis and one on the levee at South St. Louis.

It is hoped by the harbor commissioners that the bath at the foot of Washington avenue may be ready for use before the summer is over and that the experience obtained in building and equipping it and in its operation may be beneficial in building the other houses.

It is not a part of the design to erect any winter public bathhouse at present. New York has 15 floating baths. It also has one permanent, all-year-round bath, and has made appropriation for seven more.

All the first-class cities of New York state must have free public baths as a legal necessity.

Twenty-five parishes in London maintain 31 free baths and 27 have wash-houses in connection therewith. In London, the largest parish in London, has three public baths. It proposes to erect in addition two free Turkish baths.

Liverpool has eight public baths. Berlin has two. Stuttgart spent \$331,000 on one bathing establishment and Hamburg had four that cost her \$214,438.

In London, Westminster Library adjoins the public bath. Deptford has public baths in her municipal buildings. New York's board of health has ordered that seven schools shall have free baths for pupils. One is already equipped.

By JOSEPH P. WHYTE, Harbor Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

So far as worked out, our idea is to have three floating baths, one at the foot of Washington avenue, one at some convenient levee point in North St. Louis and one in South St. Louis. We shall build two long pontoons, probably with a space between them in which two pools will be located. One will be deep and the other shallow. The depth will be regulated by the floors. At each end, through slats, constantly changing water will flow.

On each pontoon will be a raised walk and a series of closets for dressing. There will also be a shower bath, in all probability.

There is no doubt that cleanliness in a town so hot as this in the summer months is a necessity to life as well as to health.

And as a measure of public safety, public baths can but be beneficial. There are from eight to ten youngsters drowned every year off the log rafts and lumber floats of North St. Louis. The river currents are swift and treacherous. That's one reason I do not favor any such open bathing place as Detroit has at Belle Isle.

Detroit has its bath on the slow flowing Detroit river. The island separates it from the channel. We have no river front park. Our plans will have to deal with a different stream and with a town built differently and more scattering. Public baths must be convenient to the center of population that supply their patrons. There will be ladies and children's days, of course.

We hope to have one of the bathhouses ready for use before cold weather comes, probably one in the central part of the city. The experience we get in building it and a practical, thorough daily use should show us what to avoid in the other two.

Whether we shall supply bathing suits and towels at a nominal charge or at no charge at all is a detail to be considered when we get a little nearer to the work.

I have had some river men to make estimates on the cost of such a bathhouse as we propose. It will be much like those at the foot of the Battery and in the New York rivers. I am also in correspondence with other cities. The mayor is heartily in favor of using the surplus of this department for the baths, and I have heard no objection to it on the part of any public official. It seems to open a way to provide a desirable convenience, if you do not go so far as to call it a necessity.

By JAMES V. PLAYER, Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, and an Advocate of Free Public Baths.

FREE public baths are more than self-supporting wherever they are in existence. Of course, the general fund has been in no shape to encourage any deep investigation into the subject of public baths for St. Louis. Harbor Commissioner Whyte has found a way to give us these much needed adjuncts to city life, and is entitled to be congratulated.

The opinion of City Counselor Bates makes it clear that the surplus, steadily piling up in the harbor department, and which will pile faster than ever this year, because of the increase made in the rental of wharf property, may be used for constructing and maintaining public baths. This surplus is \$82,000. Last year it was \$44,000. The year before that it was \$41,000.

So little time has elapsed since the city comptroller's opinion made it clear that the surplus of the harbor department is available for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public baths that not all the details of the plan for providing them are worked out. The ordinance that is to make the surplus available is yet to be adopted by the Municipal Assembly, but there is little doubt that the Assembly will act promptly and favorably.

The basis of the decision that harbor money may be used for baths is the belief that baths would be conducive to public health and public safety. No one, I think, questions that.

It costs \$60,000 a year to run the harbor department, but there will be plenty left to carry on the bath. I figure roughly that the cost of installing three units will not be over \$25,000. And in that I include the expense for the first year's operation.

I was looking over the other day a statement of James H. Dudley, city auditor of Boston. Boston has been in the free bath business for several years. Boston collected from the use of suits and towels in the year 1901-2 \$7663.93. Its expenditures for maintaining bathhouses the same year were only \$752.40.

Detroit spent for maintaining its free public baths in 1900 \$1000. Its receipts from the use of towels and suits that year were \$334.10.

Of course the question of cost figures

confined at Ward's Island. Bathes carry their own towels and soap to Livingston street house.

The law Representative Godwin Brown, a New York lawyer, had passed, provides that all cities of the first class in New York State shall provide as many public free baths as the health department of each of said cities shall report are necessary to the preservation of the public health. So New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany and Troy now have a clean look.

Buffalo built the first house at a cost of \$2000. Then the Buffalo Common Council got to wrangling for months over whether or not the city should furnish soap and towels. It finally furnished them. Thousands of people have since been saved from the disease of scabies.

Brooklyn's workmen were forced to maintain the municipality before action was taken under the bathhouse law there. Syracuse built in 1901 and so did Troy.

July 15, 1901, the first free bath in a New York public school was opened. This bath was placed in School No. 1, Henry and Oliver streets. While only 18 baths were equipped for the city and 14 for the boys, over four hundred children were accommodated with a shower and needle bath the opening day.

Last year about 6,000,000 persons patronized the public baths. Often as many as 500 people wait in line for a turn to bathe at the Livingston street permanent bath. This cost \$17,000. The annual maintenance charge is \$24,000.

The vacation schools of the department of education teach swimming at the floating bath and the Williams Sundstrum who swam from the Battery, floating bath through Hell Gate to the Manhattan boat clubhouse, before the rocks were blown out of the channel, taught the diploma of proficiency in breast and overhand strokes.

The Citizens' Union here made a statement in asking for more baths that "bathing is one of the best preventives of contagious disease."

While the poor are to enjoy the luxury of a clean exterior, there is no bar to the rich of the metropolis. The summer house the Mackays have built at Harbor Hill, Long Island, has 26 bathrooms, and guests are not expected to supply their own soap and towels, as the Association for the Improvement of the Poor would have their own guests do.

James Lick Free Bath Made Cleanliness a Fad.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15. (Post-Dispatch.)

Two public baths provided by James Lick's \$150,000 bequest have been running since November, 1890, on Tenth street, in the thickly populated region of Market street. The bathing rooms are crowded all the time. There have been fads for cleanliness or more than one. Bathing has become a fad. Those who stay in a bathroom longer than an hour are barred from bathing for a week.

One small hall bathed six times in one week. A couple of women came twice a week each with eight children and gave all a bath.

There was such a crowding of the place, and such a stalling it was decided to be desirable to charge a scant fee for towels and soap. The attendance fell off and a howl went up that the baths were not free, but the scant rate has been maintained and sometimes the waiting crowd of bathers comes for towels. All sorts of ruses are resorted to to get the next vacant tub.

The baths are not open during the morning hours on week days as it is supposed the working people are bathing during the morning. The doors open at 1 p. m. on week days, and remain open until 7 p. m., except on Saturday, when they are open until 8 o'clock. Sundays they are open from 7 a. m. till 10 a. m.

Seven attendants are employed. Some prominent patrons like the Lick baths better than those in their own apartments, and patronize them.

The average attendance is 250 a day. There are days it is even higher. The bath is kept in active service. There is a laundry on the premises. One old man has bathed at the Lick every day for three years.



ST. LOUISAN INVENTS RIVER AND SEA-GOING OIL SHIP

Captain George O. Rogers Says That He Will Bring Oil From Beaumont to St. Louis in a Vessel With a Center Hull That May Be Raised or Lowered at Will.

GEORGE O. ROGERS, a St. Louis steamboat captain and president of the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Association, has invented an ocean-going river craft which is expected to solve the problem of cheap transportation of Texas and Louisiana oil up the Mississippi river.

Capt. Rogers' vessel is unique. It has a central hull that may be lifted and lowered. When the ship is on the Gulf of Mexico or the ocean this hull is down; when it is on the shallow Mississippi river the hull is up. Within this hull are the vessel's machinery and the fuel; there is also room for package freight.

Capt. Rogers has incorporated his company in Arizona. It is capitalized at \$5,000,000. The incorporation is made in Arizona because under the laws of that state the patents are accepted as cash, whereas in Missouri the company must needs have the money.

If the Rogers ocean-going river craft is to be a success, St. Louis will become a seaport, and that without that deepening of the Mississippi river which is so earnestly urged upon the river and harbor committee of Congress.

With the centerboard up a sailing craft may skim over shallow banks and go where its skipper may choose; with the centerboard down it is staunch and steady in heaving seas. So it is planned for the Rogers ship with the movable center hull: put it down and the ship may cruise upon any sea; pull it up, and the same ship may ascend the Mississippi or any other fairly navigable stream.

By CAPT. GEORGE O. ROGERS, Inventor of the Movable Center Hull.

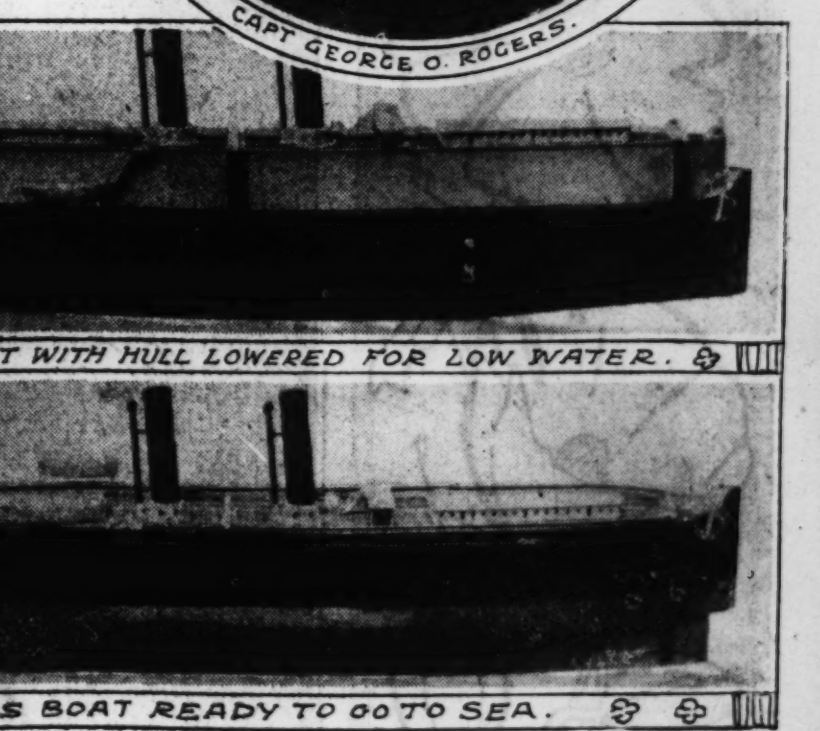
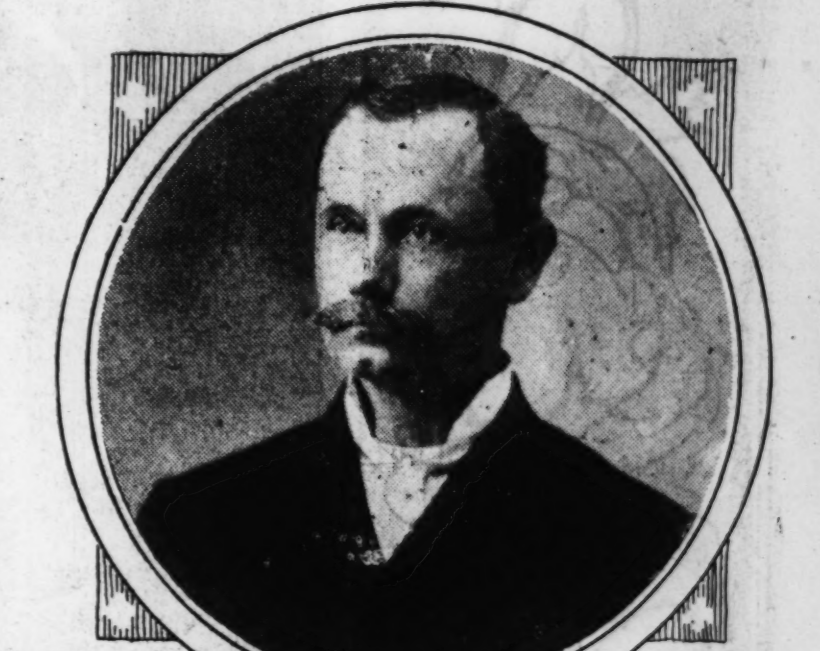
I HAD no suggestion for my ship from the Lucas or any other ship. I did not see models of the Lucas ship until after plans for the model of my ship were made. Then I was shown drawings. From an engineering standpoint, my ship, I believe, will receive only favorable criticism. Instead of a centerboard to make the ship steady at sea, I use a center hull that is elevated and lowered by pistons in oil.

The oil is pumped into cylinders located 30 feet apart. When it is desired to allow the central hull to remain elevated, going over long shallows, the oil is left in the cylinders and makes a cushion support for the piston heads.

The ship is to be 266 feet over all and 56 feet beam. The central hull is to be 20 feet shorter and have only a 20-foot beam. The machinery, the oil fuel for the boilers and the package freight are to be carried in the central hull. To keep the central hull from spilling the oil overboard, a long piston under the hull connects with the oil fuel tank at every point that is every 30 feet, and these pistons are connected with the central hull. When the central hull is down, the oil is in the cylinders and the ship is steady. When the central hull is up, the oil is in the cylinders and the ship is steady.

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HYPNOTIZED INTO AN INSANE ASYLUM

WASHINGTON, Pa. June 15. (Post-Dispatch.)

EDWIN DEVERE, a clever and attractive boy of 14, was hypnotized near his home in Pottsville on April 2 by an unknown man and is now a raving maniac in an asylum. If the stranger can be found to remove the spell the boy will recover. If he is not found, the doctors say that the lad will die within three months.

Meanwhile the police and the parents are searching far and wide for the mysterious hypnotist. They have one clue. He is supposed to be an itinerant peddler of "name-cards"—one of those fellows who sets up a stand on the principal street of the town and, with a sharp knife, carve the card's face into a name.

Such a man was in Pottsville on the day Edwin Devere was hypnotized. In his speech to collect a crowd he called himself a hypnotist. The crowd laughed. He made passes with his hands. The crowd still laughed. He looked at certain ones in the crowd and pretended to

hypnotize them. The crowd grew large; then he began business.

It may be that he was entirely harmless—that he is no more a hypnotist than he is a millionaire. But in that crowd was Edwin Devere. He stayed watching the man for some time. For a couple of years interested in hypnotism, he was attracted by the man's pretensions. He was a good subject, easily influenced, for his playmates had frequently put him "under the spell" for amusement. He liked it.

Whether the man really hypnotized the lad, did it unconsciously and does not know the extent of the damage he caused, or whether the lad believed he was being hypnotized and, becoming worked up to a high pitch of excitement, developed self-hypnotism cannot be told. If the latter theory is correct the lad is likely doomed for the spell he has cast upon himself can scarcely be removed.

On the Monday night when he returned home his parents noticed that his eyes were very bright and that he was apparently in a condition of some excitement, but they attributed it to some boyish play and thought he was of it. He went out in the evening to play with a neighbor's children. They reported that he acted strangely and was much excited. The

next morning his condition was such that he was kept at home and in the afternoon Dr. C. D. Miller was sent for. At that time the boy was on the verge of delirium. The doctor could not calm him and soon he uttered those cries which have continued since and which have given the clue to his condition.

"I told that fellow not to hypnotize me," he shrieked.

"I don't want to be hypnotized."

"Take that man away."

"Please, oh please, get my mind back for me."

These cries continued despite the doctor's efforts and the boy grew rapidly worse. Morphine finally subdued him and he was put to sleep for a few hours. When he awoke he was violent. He tore at his clothes, he hurled anything he could grasp at the heads of those nearest him, he fought and struggled until exhausted. Throughout it all his pitiful cries to be saved from the hypnotist continued.

Wednesday and Thursday he grew worse and on Friday at a consultation of physicians it was determined to send him to the insane asylum at Schuylkill Haven.

Word has been sent to all the towns in the neighborhood, but as yet, no trace of the card cutter has been found.

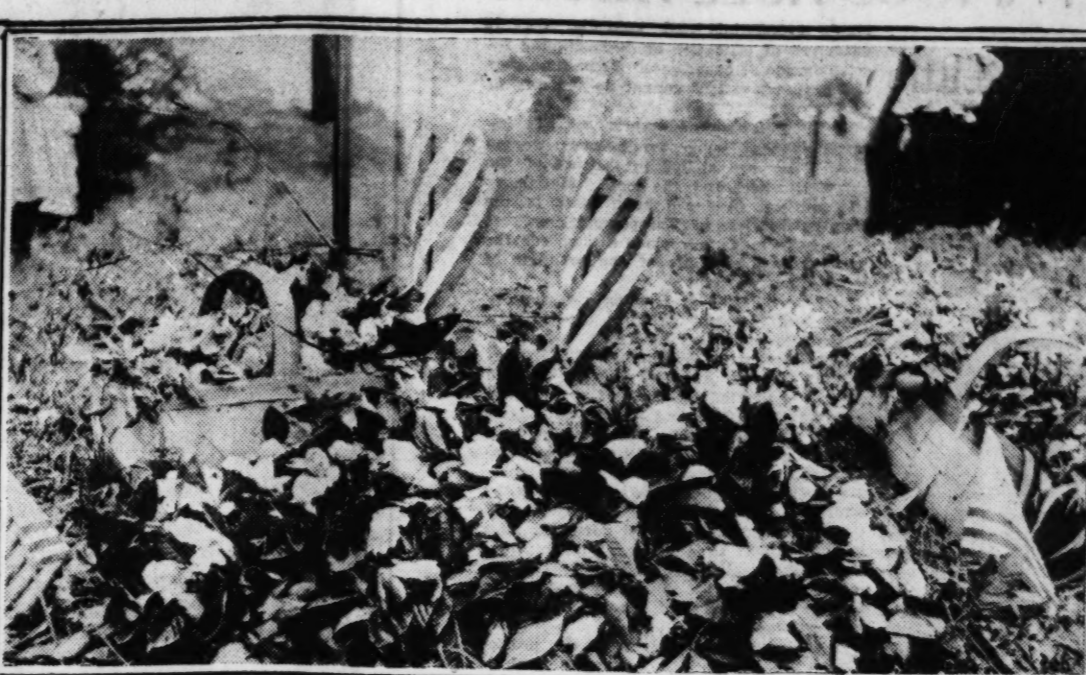
TEXAS FEDERALISTS SEND FLOWERS FOR 2500 CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' GRAVES ALTON, ILL.



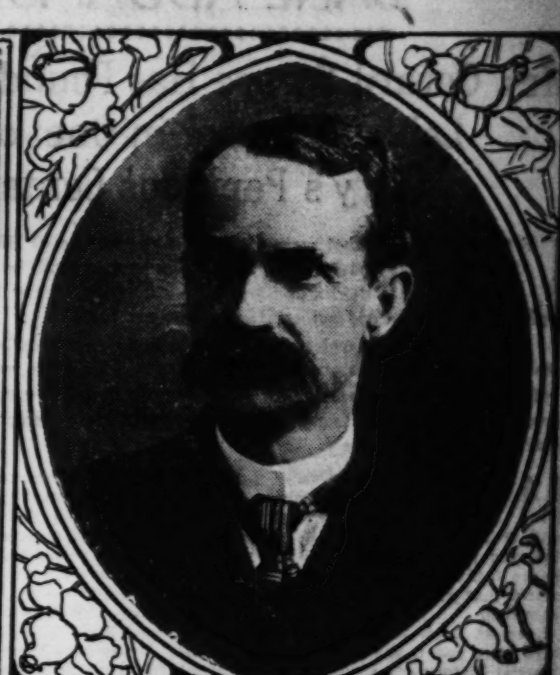
STREWING FLOWERS UPON THE CONFEDERATE BURYING FIELD AT NORTH ALTON.



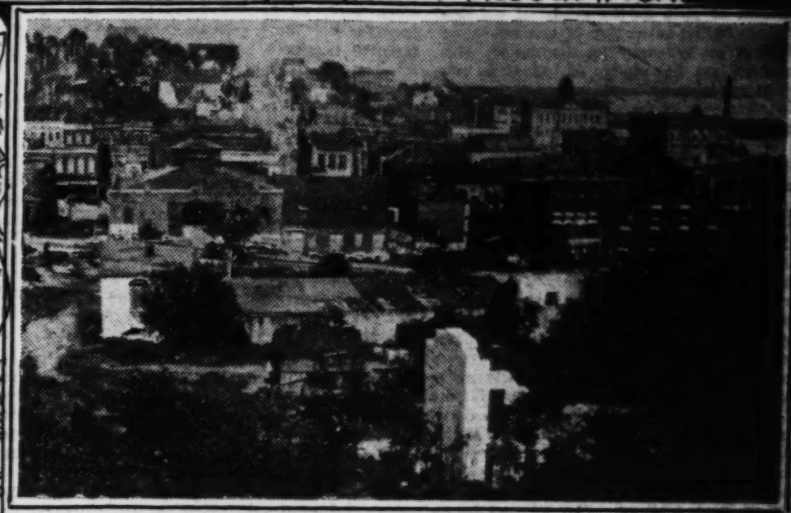
AT THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY, NORTH ALTON, DECORATION DAY, 1902.



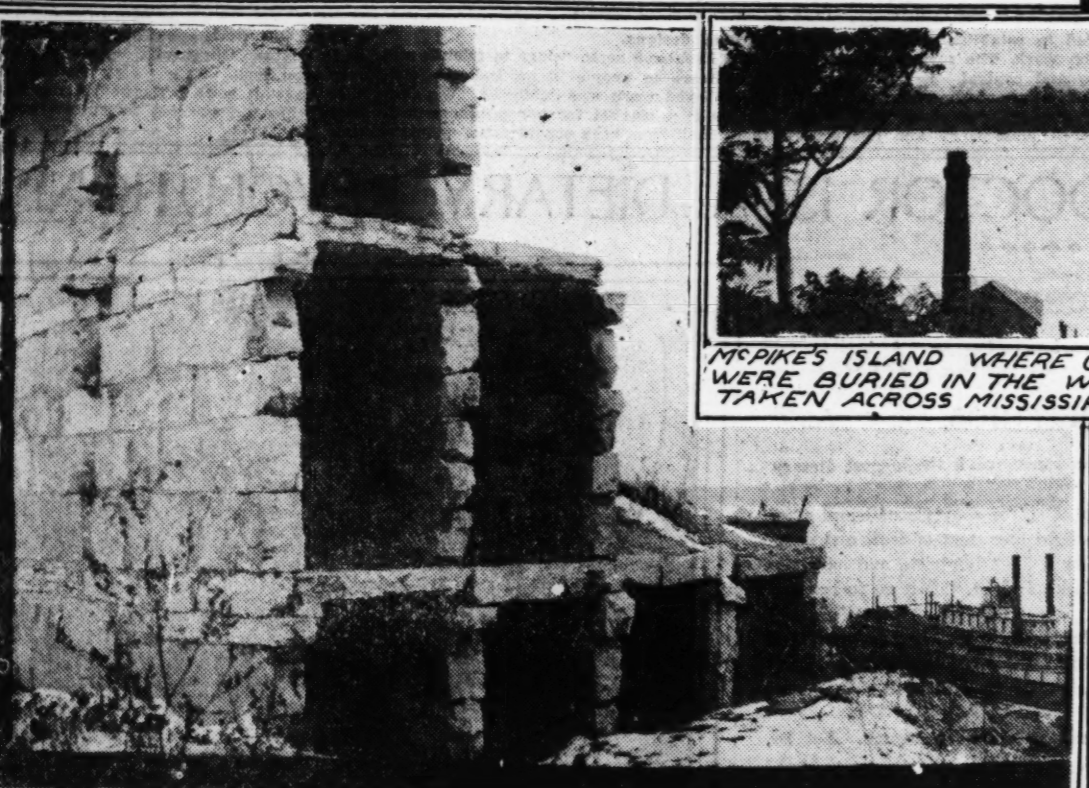
CAPE JASMINES UPON CONFEDERATE GRAVES AT NORTH ALTON, DECORATION DAY, 1902.



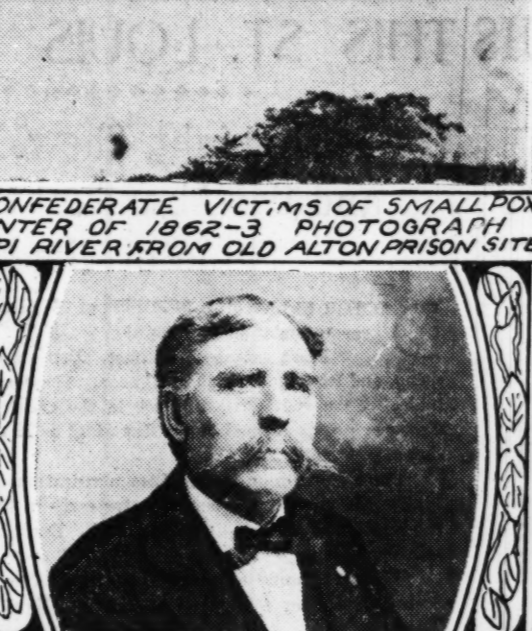
HORATIO J. BOWMAN, OF ALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.



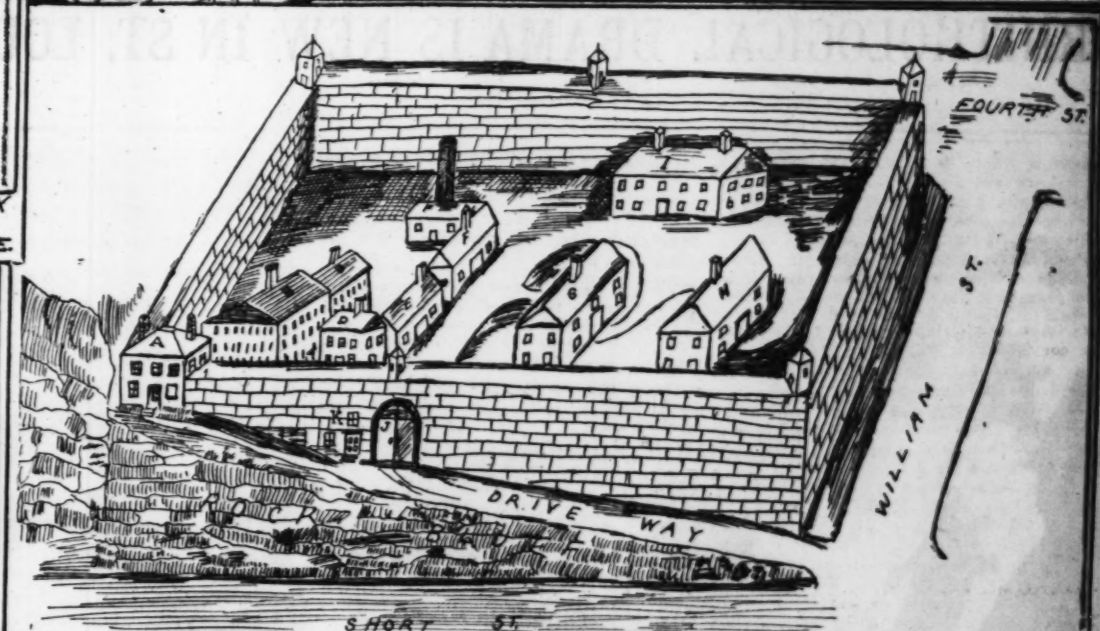
SITE OF THE OLD ALTON PRISON AS IT IS TO-DAY.



THIS MUCH OF THE OLD ALTON PRISON WAS STANDING TEN YEARS AGO. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY WILLIAM MACADAMS, 1892.



WM. H. CATTS, OF GRANBURY, TEXAS, ORIGINATOR OF THE CUSTOM OF DECORATING CONFEDERATE GRAVES AT ALTON.



ALTON PRISON AS IT APPEARED DURING THE CIVIL WAR, DRAWN FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH FROM MEMORY AND OLD PICTURES BY THOMAS LONG, OF ALTON.

Graves of Southern Men Who Died at the Alton Prison Had Been Almost Forty Years in Neglect When a Texan Brought About Their Reclamation.

A THOUSAND Cape Jasmynes from the South and hundreds of roses from the North were strewn over a green meadow at Alton, Ill., two weeks ago by a company of men and women acting the proof that peace, indeed, hath her victories no less renowned than war.

This meadow, without mound or stone to mark the grave of any, is the burial place of 2500 Confederate soldiers who died at the Alton military prison during the Civil War. For almost forty years the meadow was a waste field, overrun and unkept.

The Cape Jasmynes came from Granbury, Tex. They were the third shipment of the kind from Sherman Post of the G. A. R., in which the moving spirit is William H. Catts. To him it is due that this old and forgotten and unclaimed cemetery has within the last three years been surveyed, fenced and marked with a United States claim board.

The flowers from Texas reached Alton this year upon Decoration Day. They were taken to the old cemetery the next afternoon. The local post of the G. A. R. led the way. There was a prayer, a song, an address or so. Then the flowers were laid. It was a beautiful sentiment and service, but decorating the graves was pitiable, for there was nothing to show where any single soldier of the South was laid, nor stone to suggest where a flower might be dropped. So the Jasmynes and roses were sown in the grass, tossed here and there over the acres of little valleys and hills.

Very much different things were occurring in that same field forty years ago.

A Night at the Alton Wharf.

PEOPLE who lived at Alton fifty years ago were seeing things. I once had a teacher in the Alton schools who appreciated this personal experience deficiency in the youths about her and would sometimes tell us of historical things happening, not in some far away land where our short-winged interests could but feebly flutter, but right here in Alton, where the place where it happened we might see with our own eyes and feel with our own hands.

I remember especially a story like this: "You girls and boys have all seen the ruins of the old Alton penitentiary. It was very large when I was a girl. It had a high wall all around it, and during the Civil war it was one of the military prisons to which

the federal army in the lower Mississippi valley sent all the Confederate prisoners captured. They came here from the battlefields of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and many others.

"I remember one night we went down to the Alton wharf. A steamer was to bring a new lot of Southern prisoners. To have been a child of from ten to twenty years of age in Alton in that day and not to personally witness such stirring scenes as the arrival of prisoners captured in battle would have been like living in Rome with no thought of what Rome does. We all went. The wharf was high and sloping, and there were none so short they could not climb upon some box or barrel or pile of freight and see everything to be seen.

"How many are coming? Where had they been captured? Were there any wounded? Had many been killed in the battle where they were taken? How long, about, would they be kept in our prison before we exchanged them for some of our own soldiers? There were some of the questions we asked. Girls and boys of Alton in that day were quite as curious as they are in this.

"After a while someone cried:

"Here she comes!"

"Everybody climbed a little higher and moved in a little closer. The lights of the steamer showed down at Maple Island, and we could soon hear its puffing and the beating of its paddles. The people up at the prison had also seen and heard, and the armed guard marched down from the hillside and took up a position upon the wharf.

"I never shall forget the coming of those prisoners. They were several hundred of them. They marched in two from the boat stage to the top of the wharf through an aisle in the crowd no wider than the guard required. I stood where every man of them passed within twenty feet of me. Torches and lanterns and a great number of lanterns made the night as light as day. When the first prisoners marched off someone ashore gave a cheer, but there was a deep murmur of disapproval and the cheer did not come again. Silently, their heads up and unshamed, they marched up from the river and into the prison gate. The most of them were boys. Half of them were thin-faced and yellow with the score of war's illnesses which the surgeons call fever. Some of them seemed too weak to make the ascent to the prison gate, but they stood up with a soldier's fortitude and marched without a murmur. In a few minutes they were gone, but I had seen them long enough to know what sort of men our soldiers were going down the river to fight and to see of what stuff a soldier is made.

"Seeing those prisoners impressed me wonderfully, as it did every other Alton girl and boy who saw them. The next day I looked across the valley and saw the prison. All those men were within it! Some of them were ill—yes, many were

really sick, and the people who had always cared for them were hundreds of miles away. Poor fellows! The prison was not a good place to be sick. They had good doctors and hospitals and nurses, but a prison is a prison, and a sick soldier ought to be in his home. What if he should die so far away from his people and never tell them good-by?"

Inside the Old Prison Walls.

THE ALTON prison stood upon the side of the bluff at the west side of town. It was entirely within a square wall. Upon the east side was William street, and from the street to the top of the wall was about 41 feet. But around the west side, through the wall itself was of uniform height all the way around. It was not more than 20 feet from the side of the bluff to the top. The cell house was over there on the west side. The cells were built with great limestone slabs, and they ran one upon the other and were only separated by a single thickness of the stone. A resident of Alton has told me that when he was a boy it was great fun to go around under the west wall. He fit in the dirt with an ear to the wall, and hear the prisoners talk.

The conversation was conducted in shouting tones. Nothing else carried the voices through the thick barriers. Here is a dialogue one of the young cave-dwellers of Alton heard while lying outside with his ear to the wall. It is just as he told it in after years:

"Hello, Sam!"
"Hello!"
"How'd you like this hotel?"
"Only tolerable; rooms is too small."
"Did you ever put up at Jefferson Bar-tack's?"
"No. Did you?"
"You bet."
"How'd you like it?"
"Not as much as here. Grub's purty good here."

The prison itself has long ago disappeared, and scarce a trace of it remains. The walls are down, and the cells are all gone but two. But if the prison is gone, the lore of it is not. To Alton boys was properly passed in the first quarter century after the war if his parents did not tell him of the prisoner who pulled one of the guards into his cell and held him a prisoner there for several days while he covered the cell door with the guard's revolver. The whole city was stirred with it. The guard had been drawn in by the desperate prisoner while handing in a meal pan. The first day passed, and he was still a prisoner, lying bound in the cell and his desperate captor commanding the guard. The second day was like the first, and so matters went until

the prisoner, desperate, but still human, fell asleep at his post and was shot through the door.

So, too, does the lore of the prison relate that for days and days the prisoners sought to do as the Federals did at Andersonville and Libby—dig under the wall. They did it, too, but, pitiful enough, they were discovered just when the tunnel was complete, and not a man of them escaped.

Another time one of the soldiers, with the connivance of someone in the hospital, removed the body of a dead soldier and took his place in the pine box in which soldiers were buried. Henry B. Hart, who is still living at Alton and who buried 1700 Confederates at the North Alton cemetery for the prison officials, has told me this story. Unfortunately, there was a dispute over the clothing in which the dead were to be buried, and the particular box in which the crafty prisoner was concealed was opened. It was speedily discovered that he was alive, for he could not breathe without inflating and deflating his chest. Without apprising him of their discovery, the prison people replaced and screwed on the coffin lid. Then they picked the box up and set it in a wagon which they drove around and around the prison yard. Halting, they lifted the box to a low wall, from which they lowered it with ropes. Then a couple of dirt was thrown upon it, while the jokers listened for an outcry. But none came. Another spade of earth, and then another and another; but the man in the box made no sign. He was game. They uncrowded the lid. His eyes were wide open, and his face was white as the box in which he lay. He arose languidly, looked about him in great bewilderment, brushed the cold perspiration from his brow, and said with laughing delivery:

"It's worked me fine, Yanks. Take me back to the cell. I've got all I want of this game."

Burying the Confederate Dead.

THREE thousand Confederate soldiers died at the Alton prison from the beginning to end of the war. Five hundred of these died with smallpox in the winter of 1862-3. These were taken across the river at night, the major portion of them with sleds on the ice, and were buried on what was then called Smallpox Island, where Abraham Lincoln and General Timothy Shields had resided to fight the duel that was never fought.

A heavy dike protects the island from sea-erosion in this day, but ten years ago the receding waters of the early summer always left exposed the graves of these poor fellows. The Jarkness of the night in which they were buried was not

more impenetrable than is the mystery of where they lie to-day. After almost forty years, a fence has been stretched around the old burying ground at North Alton, and a board proclaims it United States property. Flowers are sent from the South, and they are scattered with prayer and song. But there is no fence where the 500 were buried over on the island, and no flowers save when the willows bloom. What brave fellows the great river has long ago coaxed from their graves and carried away to their loved South we may not know. Many have surely gone so; many as surely remain.

Mr. Hart has told me that of the 1200 or so prisoners usually held at the Alton prison, he knew thirteen to die in a day. This was an exceptional mortality, the highest he ever knew. But there was scarcely a day when none of them died, and but a few were ever shipped South. The greater portion were taken to the little tract at North Alton, where they were buried in long rows with pine headboards until there were in this single pasture 250 Southern dead.

Only two graves were ever marked with anything more substantial than pine. One of these was the grave of a young man named Collier. His people communicated with Z. B. Job, Jr., a resident of Alton, and asked that the boy's grave be marked with a stone. The stone was set, and it may be seen, though unmarked, today. There was one other case of the kind—two in 1860. There are several cemeteries at Alton, but no other is quite so pathetic as this, where, in unmarked graves, lie the Confederate dead. No other cemetery around is so beautifully beautiful. No other is so unmarked by stones out of harm only in heights and shades. All men are equal in this place. The field itself is the grave of all, and no other may be seen.

CLARK MACADAMS.

What Catts Has Accomplished.

WHAT the Confederate Cemetery at North Alton is not now, as it was three years ago and for 30 years before, a waste land overrun; that it has a fence around it and a government treasure sign upon it; that a service is held there every Decoration Day or the day after, and that the flowers which are sown around come from as far as Texas—these things are due to Mr. Catts. He has been the promoter of it. He came personally with the first lot of flowers sent. He brought about at Alton the organization of the Confederate Cemetery Association, and some of the prominent citizens of Alton have assisted him through this association. Prominent among these is H. J. Bowman. Mr. Bowman is the president of the as-

sociation. He interested the United States quartermaster at St. Louis in the erection of the fence, and has personally looked after the care of the land.

Mr. Catts and Mr. Bowman are anxious that a monument be built at Alton for these Confederate dead. Mr. Catts has made this proposition to many of the Confederate and Federal posts of the South, and he believes the monument will be built. He wants every post of the North and South to give a stone, the gifts of the one to be blue and the other gray. Then he would build of these the monument, putting it out on the Prospect street height, where it will overlook the river and the site of the old prison in which the soldiers died.

Mr. Catts was himself a Union soldier. But he has been a long time in the South. He has not only sent the flowers from his post at Granbury, but he has been given money by posts at Dallas and other cities for reclaiming the old burying ground. The greater portion of this money is still in hand. Writing to the Sunday Post-Dispatch, Mr. Catts says:

By W. H. CATTS.

I AM now interesting my friends of the gray and blue in the monument. It will be built. My idea is that it should be made of the blue and gray granite blocks contributed by the different posts. We believe down here that it should be not less than 150 feet high, and that it should certainly go out on the high bluff over the old prison site. It would be more beautiful there. The whole world could see it. And it would not only be where its architectural beauty would be emphasized, but where it might guard for all time the graves behind it and on the island beyond it, in addition to marking the site of the old prison, the last trace of which must very soon disappear.

We have suggested among ourselves, with no thought of dictating what it shall be, that the monument should rise from the center of a circular enclosure about 90 feet in diameter; that there should be at the front a pedestal carrying the statue of a woman. Seated close by her knee should be a little boy, with his gun, sword and drum, and on the woman's knee an open Bible. This would typify the Christian American mother teaching her son love of country and flag and the necessity for being morally great and for fighting for the right.

The beauty of what we are doing at Alton appeals to every one familiar with it. There are not many places in the North where so many Confederate dead are buried, and we are going to do even more than we have done, because ours is an exceptional opportunity.

ST. LOUIS HAS THE COUNTERPART OF JANE ADDAMS' FAMOUS HULL HOUSE

Mrs. Gerard Swope Has Founded a Little Labor Museum in One of the City's Populous Centers.

If the tower of Babel were located in the middle of Biddle Market the confusion of tongues in the adjoining streets would be no greater. There are Jews from Russia and from Roumania and many Italians in the neighborhood, and old world habits are strong upon them.

An institution in which the Italian women are greatly interested has been established at 1022 High street. It is a modest little place now, but it is all that Hull House, Chicago, was at the start when Jane Addams conceived the idea that gave her settlement being. Hull House has done so great a work for industrial education that its fame is world wide.

MRS. GERARD SWOPE, of 339 Olive street, who is the founder of the little institution at 1022 High street, calls it a labor museum and work shop. She was in Hull House three years, and before that she was a teacher in a Chicago school that gave the industrial side of life attention.

Even at Bryn Mawr, where her college days were spent, she was interested in industrial history. The history of industrial development is what she seeks to teach in the little place she has opened in High street. She believes the study of this subject is as necessary to the well-rounded education of man as the study of political history. To the education of one who must make his or her way in the world, Mrs. Swope holds a knowledge of industrial history of paramount importance.

Mrs. Swope's husband is president of the Mercantile Electric Co., and manager of the Western Electric Co. His interest in the work done in High street is almost as great as that of Mrs. Swope.

By MRS. GERARD SWOPE.

I HAD no idea the little institution in High street was attracting public attention. We have only two rooms there. It seems a little odd to speak of a place with two rooms as an institution. But if you mean foundation—when you say institution the term, I hope, is not improperly applied. We have a modest little place now, but what it will grow into only time can tell. Hull House, Chicago, was scarcely more promising of great things in its early days.

The idea we are trying to work out here is not original with me. It came from the brain of Jane Addams. She became interested in the social settlement work of Ar-

man's occupation, and, secondly, that it conceives of education as a continuing reconstruction of experience. More than that the best 'education' cannot do for any of us."

In the neighborhood where we are located a great many foreign-born women live. They are skilled in the use of the spinning wheel and the loom. Machinery has not yet displaced hand work in the country districts of Europe and Asia.

We have made our place a shop for the manufacture and sale of the products of hand labor by women.

It is hoped that by forming a center for hand spinning and weaving the skill in those arts possessed by many women of foreign birth may be utilized, and that having the simpler processes in operation the more complicated methods of the factory may be elucidated, and an interest in industry aroused in those who have perhaps hitherto seen only a small part in the manufacture of any one article.

The claim to educational value lies in the effort to demonstrate the development of textile implements and the social changes brought about by the use of machinery—thus making intelligible the relationship existing between the old world methods of hand production and the subdivision of modern factories.

In industrial pursuits, as in the professions, the person best equipped is most successful.

There are Italian women in St. Louis who were spinning with sticks, weighted with two metal discs, before they left the old country. To them even the spinning wheel is a revelation in progress. We interest these foreign women through the things with which they were familiar in their old country homes. They come to America, where all is strange, and when they see in our labor museum, the familiar distaff, the familiar spinning wheel or the familiar loom they feel they are among old friends. Then, as they work at that which is their love, we teach them how the manufacture of textile has gone forward. It is but a step from industrial to political history. We provide the point of departure. We sow the seed from which the tree of knowledge may grow. Who can tell what we shall bring forth.

Last winter we had a class of little children who wove on looms which they made from soap boxes. Some of these little ones were able to put in patterns. While they worked at their looms they were made familiar with the whole subject of weaving.

In our plan of teaching, while things are being shown things are being made. The eye must be instructed. It is hard to lecture to persons who have never seen the



LABOR MUSEUM AT 1022 HIGH STREET. MRS. GERARD SWOPE WEAVING A BASKET IN THE BACKGROUND ON THE RIGHT.

object you are talking about. So to teach the development of textile making we interest the pupil in the work itself.

We opened our shop and museum last December. The selection of 1022 High street for the shop was quite accidental.

We wanted to establish the shop among people who work. The rooms rented were obtainable and central. So we engaged where hand work was exhibited. We can rug, woolen rugs, homespun linens, cross-stitched embroidery and baskets of various designs.

We have sold some things to friends and some more to people in an Indiana town where hand work was exhibited. We cannot make a market for our products until there shall have been considerable accumulation. Our work goes on in summer just as in winter. Our pupils do not take summer vacations. They have to live, and they have to work. Maybe we can make both living and working easier for them as time goes by.

ORNITHOLOGICAL DRAMA IS NEW IN ST. LOUIS



PLAYERS IN MISS COALE'S SKETCH. ALEXANDER DILLON (STANDING) DR. J. H. DROWN (SITTING), MISS MABEL SANDERS, OF 4393 WEST PINE STREET, MISS MINNETTE ENDERS, OF SHAW PLACE, JOHN B. DENVER, JR., HARRY TROLL (SITTING), MISS LILY COALE.

AT THE residence of Mrs. George C. R. Wagoner, 431 Washington avenue, a party of young society people recently gave a unique dramatic performance, entitled "A Trial by Jury."

The unique feature of the performance was that each young man or woman who participated represented a bird and wore a face mask indicating the species of feathered creature they impersonated.

The story of the play concerned the adventures of A. Night Owl whose actions caused his arrest at the instance of Day Titmouse and his prosecution before Judge Eagle.

The dramatization was made by Miss Lily M. Coale of 113 Newstead avenue, from a poem written by George W. Bailey, varied sorts of plumage were the witnesses and jurors. Miss a St. Louis attorney. It was the intention of Miss Coale and Minette Enders took one of the other prominent parts.

SEASON OF SUNBURN AND ITS REMEDY

THERE are any number of lotions for removing sunburn, but of course you understand that if you constantly expose your face to the burning rays of the sun no external wash will do more than temporarily heal the inflamed cuticle.

The potash lotion which you ask about is very useful in some cases, but it will not keep you from burning.

I think a good cucumber lotion would be more successful. It is made as follows: Express juice of cucumbers, half pint; denatured alcohol, one and one-half ounces; sweet almond oil, three and one-half ounces; shaving cream, one dram; blanched almonds, one and three-quarter drams.

This is a suave lotion, very whitening, softening and cleansing. Take the shaving cream and dissolve in the rose water by heating in a custard kettle. Beat the almonds in a mortar, and by degrees work in the soap and water. Strain through muslin and return to the mortar. Stir constantly, working in gradually the al-

cohol, in which the oils have been already dissolved.

There is no way of removing a moth patch without irritating the skin. The stain is more than skin deep. The following potash lotion will often cause the moth patches to fade:

Borax, one dram; sweet almond oil, one pint; powdered castile soap, one dram; water, four ounces; liquor potassa, one and one-half drams.

Dissolve the soap, which should be in powder, and the borax in the water. It may be necessary to use a little heat for this. Place in a big bottle and add the oil gradually, shaking well after each addition. Add the potash liquor last of all, and shake until the mixture is cold.

The lotion is not ready to use for about 12 hours, and the bottle should be occasionally shaken during that time.

The saponaceous cream is very satisfactory to many skins. Here is the formula for cucumber cream:

Almond oil, 4 ounces; spermaceti, 1 ounce; white wax, 1 ounce; cucumber juice, 2 ounces; orange-flower water, 1 ounce.

To make the lotion, select cucumbers ripe enough for table use; cut and chop them; pound to a paste and extract the juice by squeezing through a jelly bag.

To make the cucumber cream melt the first three ingredients over a slow fire. When melted take off the fire and beat until cold, adding cucumber extract and orange-flower water gradually. Just before the cream concretes add half a dram of tincture of benzoin.

The formula for skin food is as follows: White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 4 ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops, orange-flower water, 2 ounces.

Melt the first five ingredients together. Take off the fire and beat until nearly cold, adding little by little the benzoin, and lastly, very gradually, the orange-flower water.

THIS ST. LOUIS DOCTOR IS A DIETARY REVOLUTIONIST

Eat at Midnight, Chew Your Meat Little, and Use Abundant Seasoning, Are Some of His Doctrines.

DOCTOR ELLIOTT E. FURNEY, of 3887 Delmar boulevard, is the biggest dietary revolutionist in St. Louis.

Don't eat any breakfast. Drink a cup of coffee a couple of hours after rising, and let it go at that until noon. Then eat a light breakfast of fruit and vegetables. Then wait until 6 o'clock in the evening for a light luncheon, and have the dinner or principal meal of the day at 11 or 12 o'clock at night. Then go to bed and digest your food.

Don't chew your meat. Less mastication is better for you. Season your food highly. If you drink a cup of water early in the day, put salt or sugar in it. Don't eat much meat. Don't bathe too much. Don't exercise much; a little in the morning will do.

These are some of the Furney rules. They are revolutionary enough. Yet Dr. Furney has many followers who believe he is right.

It is pleasant, as so many have held, to find a man who refuses to accept things as he finds them and goes into things after his own thoughts and fashion, let what idols fall as will, it ought to be refreshing to find Dr. Elliott E. Furney, who does pretty nearly everything according to his own lights.

Who has not been taught that the thing to do is to eat very little just before retiring for the night? With what surprise, then, must it be heard that Dr. Furney advises his patients to eat their beef steaks and pork chops at 11 or 12 o'clock at night and then go to bed and digest them!

Who has not been taught that cleanliness is next to godliness and that nobody ever took too many plunges into the bath? Yet Dr. Furney insists that too much bathing is not good for one, though cleanliness is necessary and desirable as well.

The mothers of old used to teach the boys that a hard rub with a rough towel was the thing after a bath. But no; they were wrong, or, else, Dr. Furney is wrong. He advises his patients not to rub the skin too much. Even the sponge bath should not be enjoyed more than three times a week.

Today at noon 12,000 American boys will be cautioned about masticating their meat. They are prone to bolt it. Of course this causes the multitude of discomforts which do not to chew the meat? Here comes Dr. Furney to insist that the meat should not be chewed too much. It is bad enough at best, but is less hurtful when swallowed without too much chewing.

People wear light underclothing in summer and heavy woollens in winter. They ought to wear one of the other all the year. There should be no changing from heavy to light and from light to heavy

undergarments. The additional covering necessary in the cold winter should be secured in outer garments, overcoats, cloaks, etc.

Too much exercise is bad. Athletes always die early. They are overdeveloped. Light exercises should be taken only in the morning, not in the evening, when one is physically worn out.

One of Dr. Furney's patients called him up by telephone a few nights ago, saying: "Doctor, I can't sleep. What shall I do?"

The doctor directed him to put his feet in hot water, which would draw the blood from the brain, then to eat a hearty meal and go to bed. He did it, and he slept like a top.

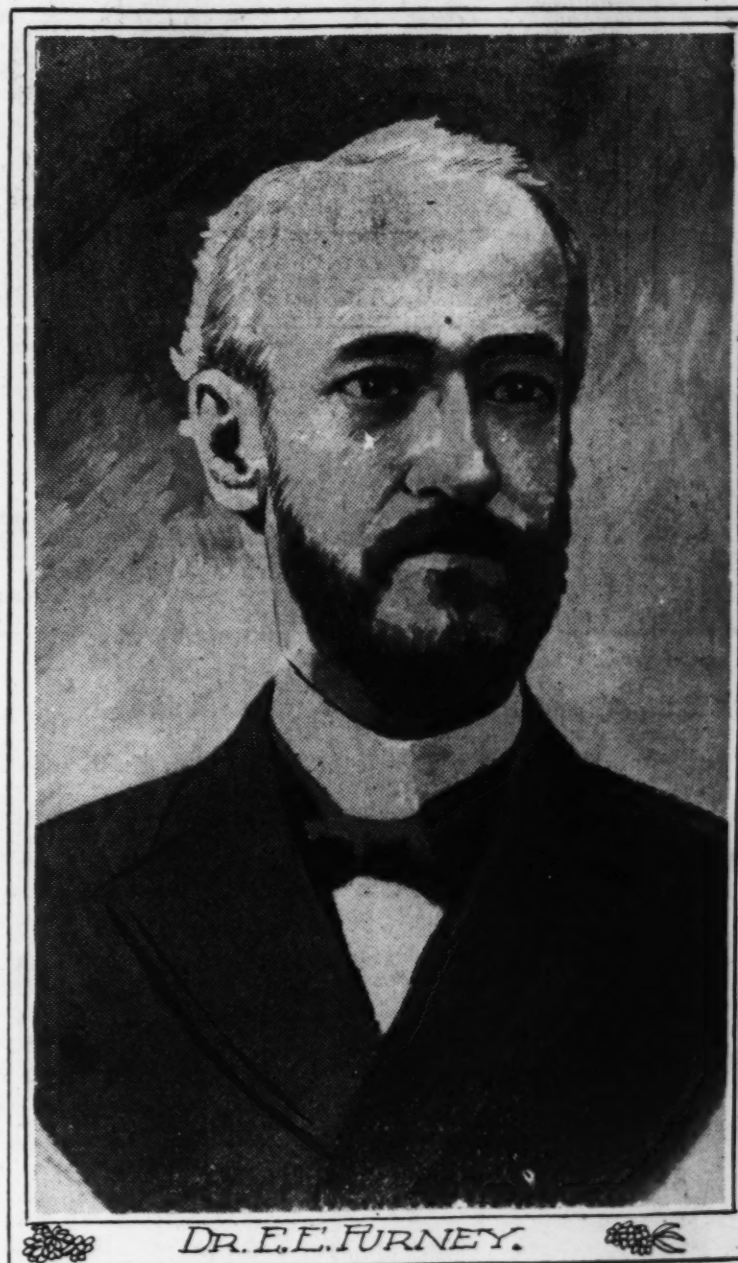
A business man went to the doctor recently. He was asked what he had eaten during the day. He replied that he had taken a good breakfast with his family in the morning, had partaken of a hot lunch down town at midday, and a hot dinner at 6 o'clock. He had overworked himself all day, and had not digested what he had eaten. The stomach was overburdened. The breakfast and the 6 o'clock hot dinner should have been refused.

Fresh air is one of Dr. Furney's standard remedies. He one day was called in to see a baby which had nothing more serious the matter with it than insufficient breathing. People breathe through the pores of the skin as well as through the mouth and nose, but these avenues of ozone were closed in the case of the little child, which was all bundled up in cloth. Dr. Furney took it up and held it naked in the fresh air. The good medicine penetrated every part of the little system, and in a little while the child was crowing for glee.

Dr. Furney does not believe in covering up in bed at night. He would have some of the windows open and others closed, and

could permit the air to come in contact must eat a great deal to secure strength with the skin.

Men do their best work, says Dr. Furney, less their bodies would be better nourished upon an empty stomach. People think they and they would accomplish more.



DR. E. E. FURNEY.

HOW HOUSEWIVES MAY MAKE THE BEST OF HIGH MEAT PRICES

Miss Jennie Gilmore, St. Louis Teacher of Cooking, Gives Her Advice Through the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

BEEF, which no Hindu eats and which few Americans can do without, has recently advanced in price until many an American household provider is wishing he were a Hindu.

The family of moderate means may still have its beef by having recourse to skillful cooking. It is possible to make some of the cheaper cuts of beef as palatable as those which have gone beyond the reach of the moderate purse. Such are the assurances to the Sunday Post-Dispatch of Miss Jennie Gilmore, who teaches cooking at the St. Louis Woman's Training School.

By MISS JENNIE GILMORE.

THE present high price of beef should worry no thrifty housewife.

Indeed, if one is possessed of a knowledge of cooking her family, limited though its means may be, can get along just as nicely with the cheaper quality of beef as with a porterhouse or an ordinary roast.

In fact, I much prefer a well-cooked stew of the cheap meat to a sirloin or porterhouse, because it is more nutritious and therefore of greater benefit to the system.

But the great trouble is, and, unfortunately, we encounter it right among our poor families—the very ones who are unable to stand the burden of high prices—the women folk are lacking absolutely in a

taste or talent for cooking, or else appear utterly indisposed to learn. Before they have become familiar with ordinary culinary duties our young girls go into factories or large commercial institutions, neglecting the important essentials of a housewife, with the result that when they are married their ignorance of the simplest cooking methods results in waste and consequent loss of money. The best treasure of a cook is economy.

When I referred to the cheaper meats being wholesome I did not mean to say that they were so unless the proper care in cooking them is exercised. For instance, out of the rump one can get any number of palatable dishes. First, we could make a roast by allowing it to boil and seasoning it with spices. The roast should be placed in a pot containing hot water heated to about 185 degrees, or just below boiling point, after searing it with grease to close up the pores. This is to protect the juice, which is the great nutriment, from escaping. The roast should be allowed to boil until tender. The length of time, usually one and one-half to two hours, depends on the kind of beef. It may be a very tough rump, and then, again, tender.

In the same manner a chuck roast might be prepared. The greatest strength is found in the muscles and this is one of the principal reasons why the rump and chuck are naturally so nutritious.

A stew can be made in practically the same way, except that vegetables are mixed with the roast. This is an excellent soup meat, and, when properly cooked, it would want nothing better than a broth made of it.

It is unnecessary for me to recount the many ways that the so-called cheaper meats might be cooked to advantage. Soups and stews are the chief products. A chuck steak or round steak should never be broiled. Broiling is only in order with the porterhouse or tenderloin, which are naturally tender.

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WONDERFUL MISSOURI CAVE BOUGHT BY A ST. LOUISAN

Eugene H. Benoist Is Charmed With a Subterranean Palace
Discovered in Crawford County.



H. E. BENOIST STANDING OVER THE GREAT CAVE
POINTING DOWN TO POMPEY AND THE PILLARS OF ONYX.

EUGENE H. BENOIST, of 4414 McPherson avenue, St. Louis, has done something more than discover a Missouri cave.

Mr. Benoist has bought one. He went into it, was fascinated with it, and bought 240 acres of land covering a considerable part of it.

Mr. Benoist's cave is near Leesburg, in Crawford County. It is a cave of caves. The entrance is by boat upon an underground river, and some parts of the interior are walled, fluted and pillared with glistening onyx.

Mr. Benoist went into this beautiful place last fall. It struck him as being the finest cave he had ever seen brought into the market, so he bought it for his own.

EVIDENTLY not all the caves of this wonderful State of Missouri have been heard from. At any rate the announcement in the Sunday Post-Dispatch of the discovery of a new cave down near Brickie's mill causes another cave to be heard from. It is a new cave, too, or one not yet fully explored.

And what a cave! In his most fanciful mood Rider Haggard could not have surpassed it. A river runs from it—not a spring creek, but a river big enough to

turn a mill wheel and twenty feet deep for 200 yards back from the entrance.

BY E. H. BENOIST.

I HAVE not been a great distance into the cave. The people who live around it have done the exploring. They have found many wonderful formations, rooms as big as 300x200 feet, and, above all, great quantities of beautiful onyx. Some of the prettiest things we have pho-

tographed, and the pictures convey a very good idea of what wonderful things are to be seen in this cavern.

I bought the land it is in because it is a beautiful place and caves do not particularly increase the cost of land, especially out in that part of Missouri where the caves make it one of the greatest of cavernous districts. I have located some of the principal features upon the surface of the ground. For instance, there are the great onyx pillars. I have located the point just above them, and I am quite sure they are not more than seventy-five feet underground.

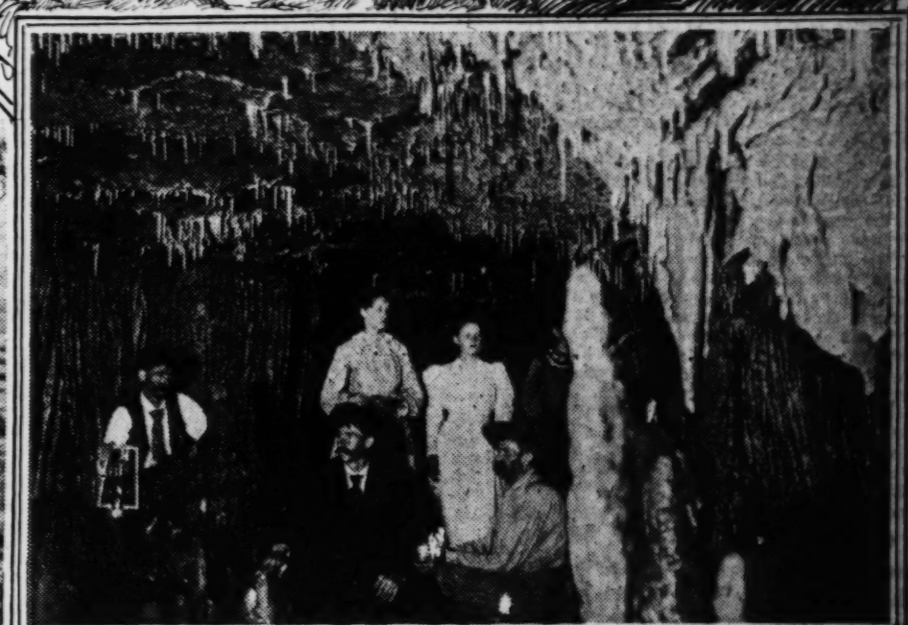
The entrance to the cave is at the foot of a hill. It is small, but a couple of shots with dynamite would open it enough for one to enter conveniently. The way is not especially hard, at least I am so told by the people who have traversed as much of the cave as is known.

I do not know that the formations in my cave are the prettiest in Missouri, but I

PROMINENT CITIZENS
ENROUTE TO THE
CAVE, (LEFT TO RIGHT)
E. H. BENOIST,
HENRY HEIMENS JR.
AND W. F. VOLKER.



LOT AND HIS WIFE
AND THE PILLAR OF
SALT, BENOIST CAVE.



JACK-O-THE LANTERN AND HIS BAND
IN PICCOLO PALACE, BENOIST CAVE.



ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT BENOIST CAVE. HENRY BENOIST ON LEFT

EUROPEANS ON AN AUTOMOBILE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

They Are Expected to Arrive in St. Louis in October
or November on Their Globe-Encircling Journey.

A PARTY of automobile tourists who expect to make the circuit of the world in their vehicle are on their way to St. Louis.

Some frosty morning in late October or nearly November, according to the plans of the travelers, the wagon "Passe Partout," which will have then traveled three-fourths of the earth's circumference, will bump over the ruts of the Skiaker road into St. Louis.

"Passe Partout" is French for "Travels Everywhere."

MAX CUDELL, of Aachen, Germany, and Dr. Edward E. K. Lehwess, of London, are the owners of "Passe Partout" and the leaders of the party.

The start was made from Hyde Park, London, April 29. The first break in the land voyage came at Dover, where the channel was crossed for Calais. Not less than a dozen digressions for water will be made during the trip.

Before reaching St. Louis the party will have passed through France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Siberia, China, Japan and Hawaii.

The journey in the United States will be interrupted by visits to Canada and Mexico. St. Louis will be reached from the South, being the next stopping point of importance after Memphis, Tenn.

No record of speed in encircling the globe by auto exists, and if there were one the voyagers of the "Passe Partout" would not try to break it. They are taking their time, and their principal object, apart from sight-seeing, is to test the possibilities of the automobile in long distance travels.

From every place where a stop is made, souvenir postal cards will be forwarded to the members of souvenir card societies in European countries and in the United States.

A. Selig of St. Louis is receiving the

wess party was willing to leave this distinction to future automobilists.

Three "starts," or relays, are included in the itinerary. These are Paris, Brussels and Berlin. The last named was the place of preparation for the long journey across Russia.

Between Brussels and Berlin, the principal cities of Germany will be visited, including Aachen, Neuss, Düsseldorf, Hamm, Herford, Bielefeld, Hanover, Brunswick, Helmstedt, Magdeburg, Brandenburg and Charlottenburg.

From Berlin the route lies through Frankfurt, Posen and Thorn to the Russian frontier. Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod and Buzursk are the most important of the twenty stopping places.

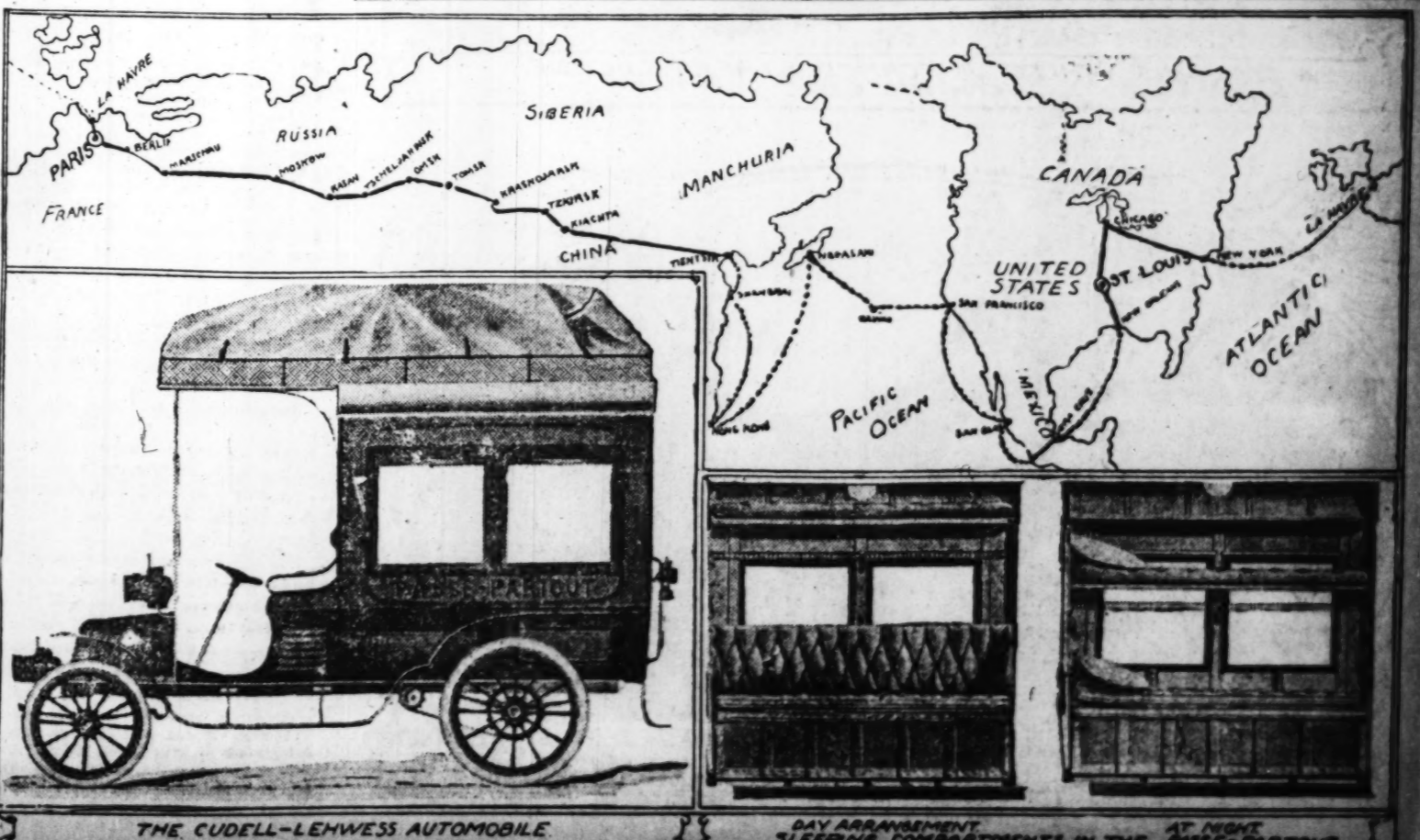
In Siberia the worst roads of the trip are anticipated. For 200 miles the line of the Trans-Siberian railway is to be followed. Kuzan, Petropawlovsk, Tselinsk, Irkutsk and Kjachka, with eleven other cities are on the route, and the Manchurian frontier is the end of a journey of 600 miles through the Czar's domain.

In China, after leaving the Russian frontier towns of Malmatech and Uga, Pekin, Tien Tsin and Shanghai will be reached.

At Vladivostok, the last Russian city visited, the travelers will take ship for Japan. Nagasaki, Schiokuku, Yokohama and Tokio are on their visiting list in Japan, and another voyage is then taken to Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., are reached by water from Honolulu, and another water trip is then taken to La Paz, Max, Acapulco, Tehuantepec, Coahuila, and Vera Cruz are visited, and steamer is taken at the last place for Galveston.

The American and Canadian cities to be traversed, in order, are:

Galveston, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Greenville, Helena, Memphis, New Madrid, St. Louis, Alton, Springfield, Peoria, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton (Canada), Rochester, Albany, New York.



THE CUDELL-LEHWESS AUTOMOBILE

DAY ARRANGEMENT SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS IN THE "PASSE-PARTOUT"

HAZARDOUS WORK OF ST. LOUIS DIVERS

One of Them Tells the Sunday Post-Dispatch That the Fishes, Which Are Good Company, Are the Joys of a Diver's Life.

JOSEPH AND LEON TOBIN and John Guyer are divers. Of the 600,000 persons in the city of St. Louis none others are engaged as these three men are engaged, working under the water.

The business of diving is perhaps the only one in St. Louis in which no one may hope to keep his head above water. Yet Capt. Joe Tobin, diver these forty years, has done pretty well. He owns a fine farm over in Illinois, and he is independent.

Not all the treasures are in the sea. The Tobins have found some in the Mississippi river. Think of finding a steamboat safe with gold in it! The Tobins have done it.

Fishes, says Leon Tobin, are the diver's delight. The water would be a lonely place without them. They are the diver's good friends, and, working far under the surface, the brave fellow is sought out by his little friends, who peer in at the windows of his helmet and hear him sing as he works.

Down in the diving bell.
The bottom of the sea.
Oh, the pretty mermaids,
The fishes I can see!
Down in the diving bell,
The bottom of the sea,
Pretty little mermaids,
Dear little mermaids,
All come courting me.

DID you ever go prowling about the cabin of a sunken steamer and opening a stateroom door, see the earthly tenement of its former inhabitant come floating out? If you haven't you do not know what it is to be a professional diver. Scenes like this are so common that they finally cease to give that creepy feeling that is inevitable in the first experience of this sort.

There are not many wrecks on the Mississippi now, but there are a few, and the two Tobins and John Guyer, the three St. Louis divers, have enough work to keep them fairly well employed.

Capt. Joe Tobin's wrecking boat No. 1 was wrecked by the cyclone. His No. 2 is now at the foot of Osceola street, just below the workhouse. It is a two-story craft with workshop, kitchen and dining room on the main deck, which also supports a derrick and hoisting engine, and a second floor that is a sleeping room for assistants forward, and a parlor for Mrs. Tobin and a sleeping room and sitting room aft. That makes six rooms altogether, not counting Mrs. Tobin's summer kitchen on the port guard.

Capt. Joe Tobin had lost his hand while working on a raft near his boat. When the Sunday Post-Dispatch asked him to don his diving suit for a photograph he decided to go down and get the ax. He found it on his second descent.

By CAPTAIN JOE TOBIN, Nestor of the St. Louis Triumvirate of Submarine Divers.

DIVING is just like another business or profession. It is commonplace to the man who has been habituated to it for years. I see no extraordinary danger in it, and no romance. I don't know that I have ever had any very thrilling experiences. If there ever was any novelty in it there is none now. I put on the diver's suit and helmet and step over the side as a man of business puts on his business suit and panama and takes a street car for down town. A great many

lives are told about divers. Possibly divers tell some of them about themselves. There are three of us here, and most of our work is done for Carroll & Powell. Sometimes we work separately and sometimes all together or in twos. Capt. John Guyer has been in the business about as long as I have. None of us ever had any such experiences as we read about.

I have been diving about 40 years. I began in war times. There was plenty of diving to do then. Carroll & Powell had it bell boats and Eads & Nelson had several. Eads, you know, is the man who built the bridge and the jetties. We used diving bells in those times. It took a boat to handle a bell. A diving bell weighed about three tons and was about six feet high and made of cast iron. There was a seat in it about two feet from the bottom and a hole through the side below that for the signal cord. The air came from the top. Two men could sit on a seat and work in a bell.

Bells were not so unhandy as one might think. When we wanted to get into the bowels of a boat we cut a hole in the deck big enough to let the bell settle through and there we were. In the bell we wore rubber boots that buttoned under the arms. They probably suggested the diving suit. Bells had to be lowered by the use of cranes or shears.

A bell would not drift with a current, but we have put 90 pounds into a lead-belt for the diving suit and, with headpiece and shoulder piece and lead-soled shoes, they weigh over 200 pounds. So get a man who weighs 160 pounds or more. In one and you have a rather heavy object. I can work in any kind of a current in a suit. The bells were used to do the work on the catwalks of the Eads bridge. Bells were fine things in which to do digging for under-water foundations. They were as dry as a house above the hole where the signal cord came through.

I am a native of Quebec, a French Canadian. My family were ship carpenters, and I was a ship carpenter. I worked on the ways at Carondelet after they were moved from the foot of Florida street. The knowledge I got of ship carpentry comes in handy in wrecking.

In war times there was money in wrecking gunboats and the steamers sunk by them. After a boat has been abandoned a year it belongs to any one who may raise it. There was big money in raising sunken

boats in war times. I got into the wrecking business.

The first time I went down in a bell was when we were working on the Mary Alice, a towboat of the Mississippi Valley Line, which struck a snag and went down at Kennett's Castle. A diver was taken sick and the work was pressing. I was asked if I would not like to take his place. I went down with another diver. I remember no peculiar sensations. There was nothing to see. Nothing can be seen, even with electric light, in Mississippi and Missouri river mud. We built bulkheads and raised the boat by means of cradles and barges. From that on I became a diver. The next job we had was the Lady Gay that sank at Preston, Ill., five miles below Grand Tower. She was in the Atlantic line between New Orleans and St. Louis. We saved all of the cargo.

The last diving bell was broken up after the St. Charles bridge wreck was cleared. The first span fell with a train of loaded stock and freight cars on it. That was a job that had to be done quickly. All of us were at work there, and we worked night and day.

The water is a preservative of steamboats. The James Howard had been in the water 11 years before we raised her eight or nine years ago she burned. It was said the safe had \$20,000 in it. The Howard was an Anchor Line steamer, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. She went down at the foot of Miller street. Many divers had sought to find this big boat. We happened to come on her by accident. We were blowing out a wreck for the Wiggins Ferry Co., when we found her. We got the safe, and there was only \$500 in it all told, \$250 in gold, the rest in paper, which was destroyed beyond redemption, we supposed.

I got a safe out of a steamboat at the Alton slough, 18 years ago. It was one of the Eagle boats, under Commodore Davidson. The Northern Light, I think it was.

This safe had a thousand dollars in it. Four steamers laid up for the winter in the slough, when none caught fire. All burned and sank.

The deepest point in the Mississippi around here is the hole opposite Pittsburgh where the coal dumps went off. I was down there getting the dumps. The eddy has washed the bottom. It is 50 feet deep. That's about as deep water as a man can work in and breathe. At a hundred feet the pressure is 45 pounds to the square inch. One can hardly work in 90 or 100 feet. It takes plenty of air to keep off the water pressure, though the ratio of increase in pressure grows as one goes down. I read in the story papers about divers going down 30 and 400 feet off New York. I never saw a diver go down that depth. A man has to have good lungs to work in 75 feet of water.

Sea diving is much easier than river diving. Take divers that come down from Chicago don't get on very well in the muddy water here. They are not used to making their hands take the place of eyes. The tender is the man who holds your life in his hand. Still, if the life line was to be broken or the air hose cut, unless I were far down, I could get up by keeping my head and shucking my lead belt. The air would last five or 10 minutes and much can be done in that time. But I have never had any close calls.

One of the boats I raised was the Benton, from St. Louis. She went down five miles below Jefferson City on a snag eight years ago. Capt. Keefe was on her. She was badly broken. I had to put bulkheads in her and saw out the snag. The Key West I raised at New Iberia, La., 26 years ago, and is still on the river. One boat we raised four times. She was the Centennial. She belonged to the Northern Line.

E. He had a habit of sinking, and nothing could stop her. We had to put bulkheads in her every time.

The toughest job I ever had was at Yankton, S. D. The winter caught the fleet there, and the ice piled three in a bunch. The Helena, Capt. Jore Fector of St. Louis, had to be lowered 22 feet on skids to get her down off the top of the boat she was piled upon. Then we had to dig a canal through the ice to clear water. One job my brother and I had was raising a Belt Line engine that went into the river with four cars and Frank Kirby, the engineer. The cradle of the North Market street ferry gave way. Kirby's body was found six weeks after the accident. The engine was lifted between barges. It is No. 4, and I guess it is running yet.

The steamer City of Paducah, which sank at Bronkard's landing, six miles from Grand Tower, gave us a gruesome job. We went into the cabin. Six bodies were taken out from under the boilers. We frequently take out bodies.

By LEON TOBIN.

I WAS born in St. Louis in 1882. My brother put me in the diving business. I have worked from Monday to Thursday without sleep and with only returning to the surface for meals. In 65 feet of water the pressure from within about equals the pressure from without. Breathing is comfortable. The air comes to the helmet at the back of the neck, but the canvas and rubber top suit, which comes up to the chin and ears, keeps the wind from blowing in against the head. The weight of the diver's outfit is about 200 pounds and the cost is about \$200, without the pump and hose.

I have had some narrow escapes from death under water. At Cairo last Thanks-

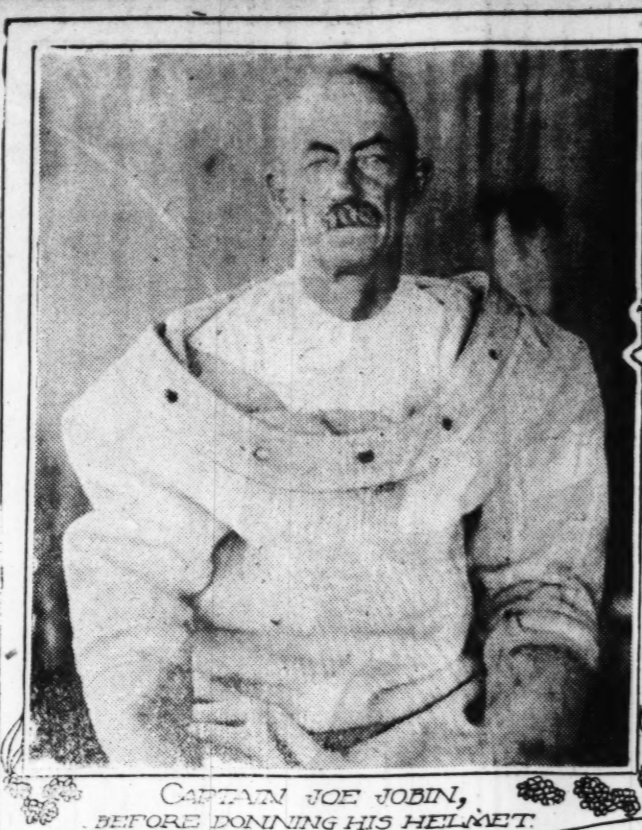
giving Day, I had gone down a ladder to make a chain fast to a steamer that sunk itself in sinking eight barges of coal just below Cairo bridge. As I made fast a coal barge swung around and swept the ladder from under me. I went to the bottom by the side of the steamer on whose deck the ladder rested, and was in danger of having the large settle on me, but I was hauled up. At another time, a steel rail fell across me and pinned me for an hour. Finally I dug out from under it. It took us forty days to raise the Centennial at Port Madison, Ia. Four or five of those days we were in the water all the time.

I raised the Lanahan at Buena Vista river in eleven days working alone. An entire new bottom had to be put in the Gunter, which sank at Wetzel's landing, on the Illinois river, before she could be gotten to the top of the water. Planks are passed down and nails in the ends are driven just through the wood. The diver has only to drive them into the framework or the old planking. Canvas is pulled over the break that a bulkhead fixes, and then the water is pumped out and the boat's

own buoyancy helps to lift it. We work most in rough weather and in the ice. We have to dress in the warmest possible fashion with three or four suits of clothes on and two or three pairs of socks. The hands get cold because the clamp at the wrist has to be very tight to shut out the water. This obstructs circulation of the blood.

In the Red river I saw alligators moving about, but they made no move toward me. Once a water puppy bit my brother on the hand, but the wound was not serious. Sharks do not molest divers. Fishes are really the joy of a diver's life, for it would be lonely without them. Several divers working together get considerable sociability out of submarine associations. By putting their heads together sound travels out of the helmet, or talking is possible. I suppose my brother Joe is the oldest diver on the river. He has been diving 40 years. Then comes Capt. John Guyer. He has been at it for 35 years. I have been diving 25 years.

Capt. Joe has a farm of 180 acres just across the Mississippi from Osceola street. But he just can't keep off the river.



CAPTAIN JOE TOBIN, BEFORE DONNING HIS HELMET



A ST. LOUIS WHITE UNIFORMED STREET CLEANER WITH HIS CART.



HYDRO PNEUMATIC STREET CLEANERS WASHING THE GRANITE ON THIRD STREET NEAR WASH STREET.

ST. LOUIS ENJOYS ERA OF CLEAN STREETS

\$200,000 and Seventeen Pneumatic Washing Tanks Are the Prime Factors in the New Work.

RIP VAN WINKLE slept twenty years and awoke with exclamations upon the mutability of things about him; but Rip's surprise was of a very light sort in comparison with that which the people of St. Louis were paralyzed when, upon given mornings in the spring just past, they emerged from their homes to find some of the paved streets so clean they glistened in their very cleanliness.

Many St. Louis streets are clean today. Others are being scrubbed. The paved alleys are to be cleaned. The city is to be made presentable for the World's Fair. The dirt upon its streets has been accumulating many, many years, and it follows, of course, that it cannot be wholly removed before the Fair opens in 1904.

ST. LOUIS has won quite a great renown, But we never heard That any so good As to think St. Louis was Spotless Town.

A PROCESSION of tank wagons comes down a St. Louis paved street in the night. They are drawn by the ubiquitous Missouri mule. They wear appended a roaring, hissing little waterfall, with the power of the Cave of the Winds behind it and the elfin bugs and fairies fitting around it. The mud on the pavement is lifted bodily and flung into the gutter; the dirty waters rush torrential to the grated mouth of the sewer.

Was it dust? The sprinkling cart? No, indeed. It is the pneumatic street cleaner, the new wrinkle in sprinkle wagons. It is charged with compressed air, and it discharges a stream of water with such force that the mud upon a block of paving is speedily knocked gully west.

For the first time in the history of St. Louis, downtown streets are clean. The street commissioner says this is due to the fact that for the first time since he has been in office he has had an appropriation. Other say it is also due to the superiority of the system employed. The water is a combination of power washing and hand sweeping. If the new appropriation, now being made up, will permit the paved alleys to be given the same treatment that has been accorded the paved streets. The

carts that gather the refuse the patrolmen sweep up.

We have used no horse sweepers in a year. They did not get the mud out from between the paving stones. They merely smeared it over. Now we wash it out, and it is an easy thing to keep it from gathering. Of course the more miles of paved streets we have, the less mud will be tracked on from the unpaved streets.

We had 200 men and 60 two-horse teams and 28 one-horse carts working on the 350 miles of macadam and telford streets last month. Some streets had not been touched with a hose in two years.

If we got more money in the appropriation this year, and I hope we shall, more attention will be given to the paved alleys. Some of them have not been cleaned in over a year. Under the plan of giving the street and sewer department only such money as is not required by the other departments there has not been enough to enable us to half clean the streets, not to mention the alleys. Our method under

forced economy is to clean such alleys as are reported to us in crying need of cleaning. Citizens are not supposed to dump garbage in alleys, and they should not be littered, as they are little traveled. But citizens do not co-operate as they should. Policemen cannot make arrests unless they see the garbage dumped. They rarely see the dumping done, so there are few arrests.

We have spent on washing and patrolling streets \$11,000 a month and shall have spent \$3,000 for the three months from April to July. All last year we had but \$105.00 to care for snow and everything else. We ought to have had \$400,000. I expect to get along this year on \$200,000. Last year there were only 82 miles of paved streets to clean. Now there are 160 miles. Last year there were only 15 miles of paved alleys. Now there are 82.

The controller sees the necessity for clean streets, and I think he means to squeeze out every penny he can for this work.

WISCONSIN'S REMARKABLE FAMILY

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., June 12. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN has what is believed to be the largest family in the United States. It consists of 188 members, and until last spring, when Mrs. Peter Fernet died, there had been no sickness or deaths in the family for nearly half a century.

Peter Fernet, Sr., the head of the family, is nearly ninety years of age and is in splendid health. With him to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and mother are eight children, 61 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. The family now consists of the following members:

Peter Fernet, husband; Mrs. Anthony LaBonne, Mrs. Louis LaBonne, Mrs. Frank Porrier, Mrs. Frank Cota, Mrs. Theodore Cota, Mrs. Hubert Cota, Paul Fernet and Peter Fernet, Jr.

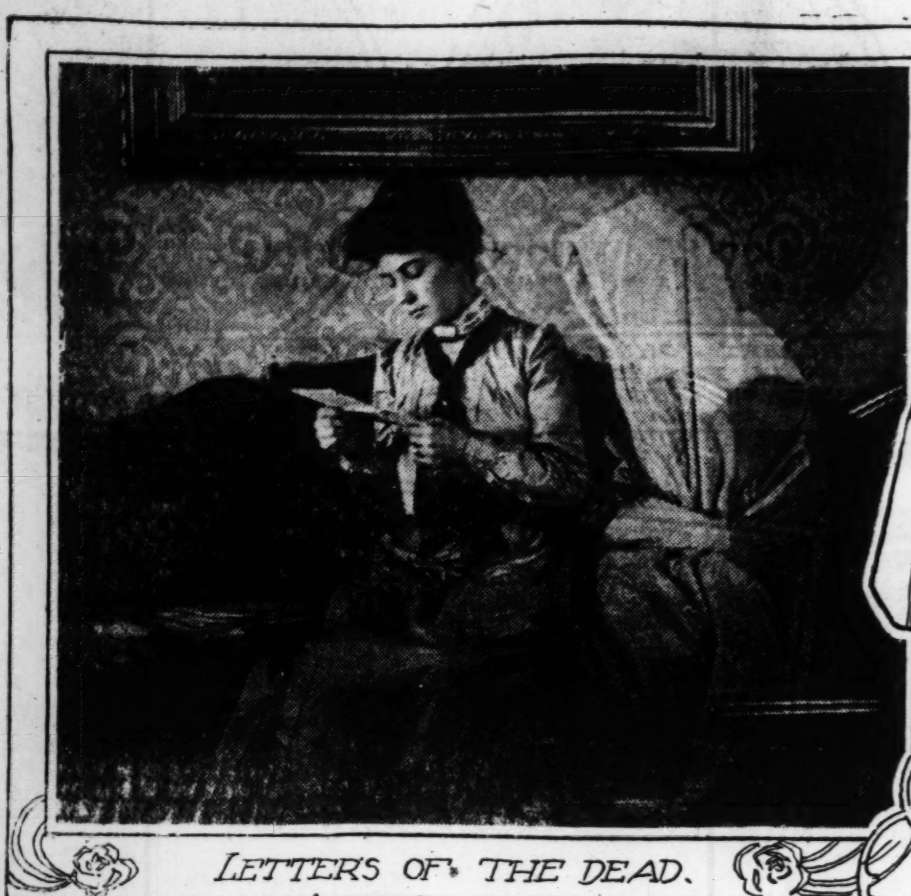
There were four other children born, but three of those died when they were quite young and the other when he was under twenty years of age.

These eight children are the parents of 128 children. Eighteen of these grandchildren of old Mr. and Mrs. Fernet have small sons and daughters, and one of the latter is the mother of a ten-days-old child, making it a great-great-grandchild of Peter.

There were four other children born, but three of those died when they were quite young and the other when he was under twenty years of age.

The Fernetts came here from Canada in 1854. The head of the family was a boat builder by trade and his two sons, Paul and Peter, Jr., worked with him. They built small skiffs and flat boats and hauled to ply on the Mississippi river, and this work they continue to do.

GHOST PHOTOGRAPHS IN WHICH SPIRIT FIGURES ARE SEEN EXCITE INTEREST OF PSYCHISTS



LETTERS OF THE DEAD.

FRANCOIS D. PAPIN,
FOUNDER OF THE MISSOURI
SOCIETY OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

THE MUSICAL GHOST.

London Has an Exceptional Case in Which a Photograph of a Nobleman's Library Shows the Former Owner, Though Long Dead, Sitting in His Chair.

SPIRIT camera photographs are the newest thing in psychical art. The societies for psychical research at Washington, D. C., and London, England, are examining photographs which many are quite sure to be pictures of spirit figures or ghosts.

Whether or not there are spirits to be photographed no attempt is here made to say; but that there is no great difficulty in making fake ghost photographs may be said truly.

WASHINGTON, June 12. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE Society for Psychical Research is just now investigating a case of spirit photography, the importance of which seems to be considerably enhanced by its involving a well-authenticated coincidence," said a prominent member of that famous association of scientific ghost hunters a day or two ago.

Miss Sybell Corbet, while staying with her sister at one of England's most historic manor houses, took a photograph of the interior of the library. The lens of her camera was left uncovered for an hour. No one was present with Miss Corbet when the photograph was taken, but when she developed the negative the semi-transparent head and body of an elderly gentleman appeared seated in a high-backed oak chair, his right arm resting on the arm of the chair, his other arm and legs were invisible. The figure could be seen only to the waist, and although the face was rather indistinct, it appeared to have a short beard. When the picture was shown to one of the nearest relatives of Lord D., the late owner of the mansion, she thought it exactly like him. Strangely enough it turned out that Lord D., who previously leased the mansion to Miss Corbet's sister, had, unknown to them, died a few days before in London, and was being buried during the very hours when the picture was being exposed.

Miss Corbet is sure that her plate—one of a parcel of new ones—had not been exposed before. The only men in the house at the time were her youngest brother, a butler and two footmen, all of whom were young and beardless. Fortunately, she preserved her photographic notebook bearing record of the day and hour when the exposure was made, and this tallies exactly with Lord D.'s funeral notice. Miss Corbet is absolutely certain that the room was vacant when she uncapped her lens. The butler declares that no one entered while the exposure was being made. With regard to the possibility that one of the footmen might have been taken, either accidentally or as a practical joke, the photographer points out that the dress of the figure is that of a gentleman, whereas her sister's footmen always wore livery. Her brother solemnly declared that he did not enter the room.

"The old manor in which the 'ghost photograph' was taken occupied the site of what was for centuries an abbey. The library, where the 'ghost' appeared, was part of the abbey's refectory, and is said to be the only portion of the old building left. Some opine that this fact would make the mansion a likely place for a 'spiritual manifestation' to occur. Furthermore, the fact that certain limbs of the 'ghost' are missing is explained by the fact that an ancestor of Lord D., who fought in the peninsular war, had suffered the amputation of the same limbs. The supposition of these latter theorists is that this ancestor's spirit had come to attend the funeral of his dead peer, who, although having died in London, was being buried at the moment from a church near the former home and ancestral estate."

"In the face of this evidence that the unexpected figure in the dead peer's chair was of ghostly origin, Prof. W. F. Barrett experimented on the effects that could be produced photographically by the transparent introduction of a human figure during a long exposure of a plate. The results thus obtained by all of a person coming into the room, sitting on a chair and moving both his legs and left arm, were strikingly like the ghost picture unconsciously produced by Miss Corbet. These experiments lead Prof. Barrett to suspect that one of the servants of Miss Corbet's sister came into the room, sat down in the chair, moved his left arm, crossed his legs and then uncrossed them, looked down for a moment, and then at the camera, saw that he was being photographed, so got up and went away, having been in the chair about twenty or thirty seconds of the hour of exposure. This moving of the head of the

intruder would prolong the chin until it had the shaggy appearance of a beard and would give a figure of a ghost of an apparently older man, with no legs and a semi-transparent face. Such is Prof. Barrett's theory, in spite of the testimony that no one entered the room.

Since the above interview the writer has been busy with his camera, producing bogus "ghost pictures" of all sorts and descriptions. Having learned how simple a matter it is to produce weird effects, sufficient to deceive the uninitiated, he is not surprised that this application of the camera has already been taken up as a handicraft and source of revenue. Perhaps some ghostly intruders upon sensitive films and plates have been bona fide, but that does not alter the fact that these phenomena can be imitated by an unscrupulous hand.

By aid of a few confederates, effects more sensational than the spook picture of "Lord D." can be made by the merest amateur and with the crudest apparatus. A startling effect can be obtained by posing two confederates, one in ordinary apparel, the other wrapped in a sheet. The two are posed before a background variegated in detail, the one in everyday dress assuming perhaps an attitude of grief, as if heart broken by the intelligence of death, the sheeted figure standing by as if endeavoring to make its presence known. Half of the proper time is first given the two figures, standing together. The shutter of the camera then being closed for a second, the sheeted figure is instructed to swiftly depart, without disturbing any object within the field of the lens. At the same time the subject posed to represent an individual of the flesh is told to remain still, holding the original position throughout the pause.

The ghost figure having darted entirely from the field, the shutter is again opened and the remaining sitter is given the same time of exposure as allowed for the two previously. Thus is obtained a single image of the subject who sat throughout and a composite picture of the ghost and the objects immediately behind it. This composite image, upon development of the

plate or film, gives the sheeted figure a filmy semi-transparent appearance and the background faintly shows through the folds of the sheet.

Equally startling pictures may be obtained by posing the sheeted figure, singly, before a piano or table and by making another double exposure in which the background receives twice the time allowed for the ghost.

Confederates of so-called "mediums" have now an established enterprise of making photo portraits of individuals surrounded by the filmy figures of alleged spirits, haunting the adjacent atmosphere, but invisible to the naked eye. The writer has succeeded in producing also a variegated assortment of these. The portraits of dead relatives and friends of the subject are first copied and reduced. Having been

printed the heads, or, perhaps, surrounding draperies, are cut out and pasted upon black board. Weird pictures trimmed from the magazines can be sprinkled in by way of variety, and care must be taken to arrange these "spooks" in an arch. This conglomeration of heads and whatnot is then copied, the figures being purposely put slightly out of focus. The plate, on development, shows them against a transparent ground.

The subject to be surrounded by these spirit visitors is then posed, care being taken to focus his image on the ground glass in a position which will not occupy more space than included within the transparent field of the first picture. The background is dark and perhaps a mere suggestion of some surrounding objects is allowed. The second exposure of the plate is developed and presents the appearance of an ordinary portrait bust. The next

step is the placing of the two plates in the printing frame, the portrait of the subject next to the sensitized paper. The complete print shows the subject surrounded by the filmy spirits through which some figure behind is perhaps dimly visible. A similar effect may be obtained by double exposure of the pasted heads and portrait upon the same plate.

MISSOURI'S NEW SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH WILL DETERMINE TRUTH OF MYSTERIOUS THINGS

THE first steps toward the formation of the Missouri Society of Psychical Research have been taken. It is to be planned on the lines laid down by the London Society of Psychical Research, founded by Crooke and Wallace, which attracted to its membership such men as Balfour and William Stead.

The idea for the Missouri society originated with a young man named Francois D. Papin. He belongs to an old family and has had a liberal education. The mystical attracted him. Occultism has been his fad. He is a professional artist.

THE investigation of what is supposed to be phenomena but what he hopes the society he has founded will prove is not phenomena at all, is one of Mr. Papin's side lines.

He is interesting the educated and the socially prominent. He wishes to make simple by investigation and demonstration what has heretofore been awe-inspiring.

By FRANCOIS D. PAPIN.

HAVE been studying the so-called occult sciences for 7 years. I see little occult about them, from my present point of view. It is my hope to make them easily understood through a simple statement of principles applied to phenomena by intelligent and unprejudiced truth seekers.

The idea of a society for the investigation of these supposed mysteries has been in my mind for a long time, but it took definite form on the coming among us of a well known demonstrator of suggestion.

It has long been my opinion that most of the so-called phenomena are due to mental suggestion. This is one of the points the society will probably investigate. The initial meeting was held at the home of Mrs. May Rex, 708 Clarkson Place, Mrs.

ago in St. Louis there was a hypnotic exhibition at a museum. The man who ran the museum had wired to his wife in New York that their son was ill here. He got no reply, and he was worried. Some said he could employ one of the hypnotic subjects to see whether the wife had received the message. The hypnotist put a subject under control, it is said, and sending his mind's eye to her he learned that the lady had received the telegram and was at that moment leaving the house for the Grand Central depot. The next day, the boy being worse, another hypnotic investigation was made. The lady was found to be taking the Big Four train at Cleveland, to which she had transferred from the Lake Shore. When the Big Four train came in the lady was on it.

Now we shall try to find out how such things as these related come about.

The man who notified his parents of his return to his old home in England is a spiritualist. He believes a friendly spirit carried his message over the sea. The theosophist says thoughts are part of the God essence, which is omnipresent; and all in touch with God may know the good thoughts which relate to them. The Hindu believes in the projection of the astral body, or renovated and purified soul, at will by the adept. God is infinite and the purified soul, being infinite like God, is all pervading when released from the finite body.

The mental telepathist believes that two human dynamoes, perfectly attuned, or synchronous, are dual parts of a private wireless telegraphy. The telepathist would hold that the man and woman who talk

across oceans and the man who talked to his family in England, and even the man who used, as he thought, a hypnotic subject, to find out whether his wife had received his message, was merely in mental communication and that the museum owner merely suggested to the hypnotic subject those things which the man unconsciously knew of the goings on in New York and at Cleveland.

Do spirits wear red neckties and military coats? Sometimes those caught at seances do. Are they spurious spirits and spurious mediums, or are they genuine?

The society will try to find out. Believers in suggestion say the real spiritualistic medium is a person auto-hypnotized. What he or she sees is the result of suggestion to the unconscious and always believing subjective mind. I call hypnotism hypermentalism. I believe the mental perception is heightened by hypnotism. I believe the subjective mind possesses power of vision not possessed when the owner of it is awake and in possession of his reasoning mind. I think this from the fact that hypnotized persons can get suggestions from minds when no words are uttered. This is real mind reading maybe. How do you account for the fact that you may take a pack of plain cards and tell a hypnotized person:

"This is a picture of Samantha Walte. Now remember it, for I am going to put it into the deck and ask you to identify it again."

And the very card will be identified by the subject. I have seen it done. A small dot was on the back. Unless the mental

vision was heightened and the differences in structure of the card, not perceptible to the ordinary eye, were seen, or the dot on the other side was X-rayed through the card, the suggestion of the mind of the man who marked the card was instrumental in suggesting to me. How is it done? We hope to find out by means of observation and reason.

There is the Buddhist's belief that the soul has rebirth. Some theories of spiritualistic demonstration hold that the familiar spirit of the medium was the medium's former self. Did you ever notice that none of the persons who believe in reincarnation were grave diggers or stable hands. They were great in their former spheres. The number of Julius Ceasars, Napoleons, Washingtons and Abrahams Lincolns makes one think these celebrated characters in history must have been awfully cut up men in the spirit world. I remember once a war believing in suggestion on the basis of spiritualistic phenomena asked to have the spirit of Cantarales brought forward. A tall man with long gray hair and long gray whiskers was described as a Greek servant. No matter what anyone believes, the Missouri Society of Psychical Research will not say it is so or it is not so, but will investigate and see if there is not a natural law governing, and establish that law.

Insanity is held by some to be autohypnotism carried so far beyond ordinary limits that the objective mind cannot regain control of the subjective mind. The objective has fixed some thought so deep that the impression is not defragable by the person himself. Some persons believe suggestion by those well versed in its use will cure many cases of insanity. The objective mind, it is held, gets to thinking about say religion, or some character in his way so intently that the subjective mind so firmly fixes the character that the objective overcomes the weakened objective and possesses the man. The restored general health sometimes restores the objective mind, whereupon it suggests to the subjective mind that it has been acting improperly and would better get back in line and mind its own business. Then the insane man is cured.

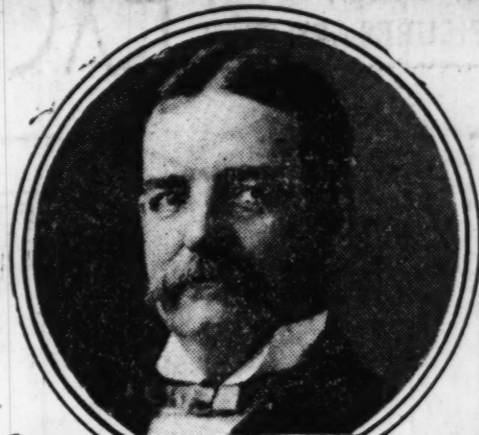
This mind reading has queer phases. Once a so-called mind-reader went to a German theatrical manager a friend of mine knew, and asked for an engagement. The mind reader talked along, and the German said nothing. The mind reader told all kinds of improbable stories. The German kept quiet. At last the mind reader stopped talking. The German kept quiet some more.

"Why don't you say something?" the mind-reader asked. "I don't have to," was the reply. "If you ver any good as a mind-reader you would haf known half an hour ago dat I had made up my mind not to hire you. Get out."

Every case is to be investigated and compared with other known cases and measured by known laws; where laws are unknown they are to be sought. The idea is to correct false opinions and get a closer view of what may be the real moving power of the world. We shall enter into correspondence with the London society and possess ourselves of its literature and communicate to it our observations for comparison.

BURNS' BIRTHPLACE WILL BE REBUILT ON THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE

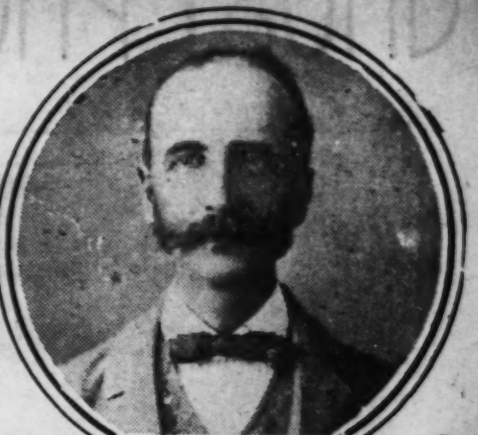
By the Lovers of the Poet and Scotch Americans Who Have Designed an Interesting Exhibit of Their Native Land.



J.W. DICK,
PRESIDENT OF
BURNS COTTAGE
ASSOCIATION.



ROBERT JOHNSON,
VICE PRESIDENT
BURNS COTTAGE
ASSOCIATION.



JAMES MAIN DIXON,
FORMER SEC'Y, NOW
CHAIRMAN OF LIBRARY
AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
BURNS COTTAGE ASS'N.



TAM O'SHANTER'S INN AT AYR, WHERE
TAM AND JOHNNIE SAT DRINKING BEFORE
HE SET OUT ON HIS MARE.



ALLOWAY KIRK, IN THE CHURCH YARD
OF WHICH BURNS' FATHER LIES BURIED.
CLOSE TO THE DOON 1/2 MILE FROM COTTAGE.



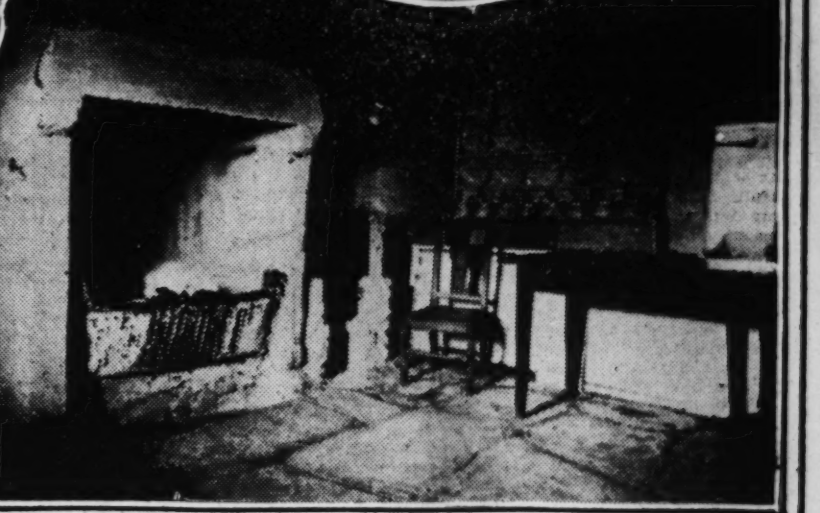
ROBERT BURNS.



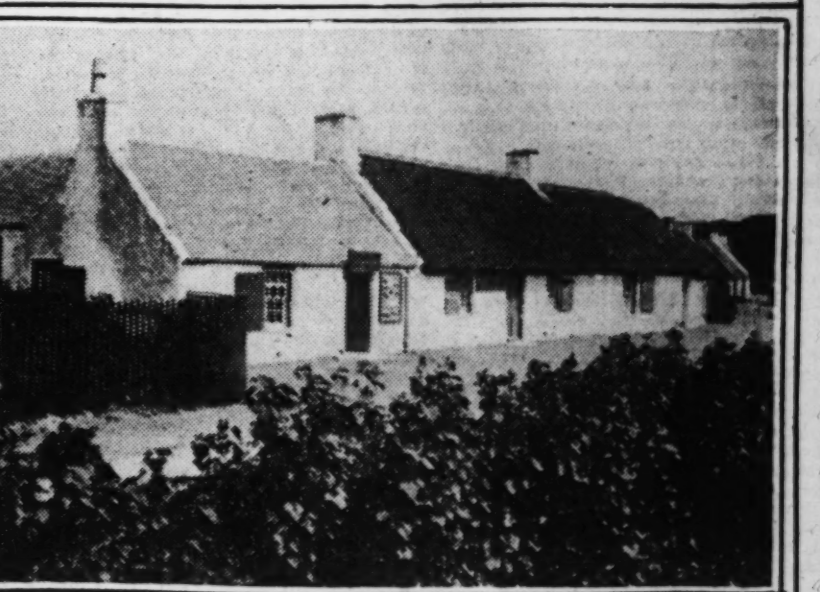
BURNS' MONUMENT
(CENOTAPH)
ERECTED 80
YEARS AGO,
MAINLY THROUGH
THE LABORS
OF BOSWELL
OF AUCHINLECH.



J.A. GRAHAM,
SECRETARY.



INTERIOR OF COTTAGE WHERE BURNS
WAS BORN 1759



EXTERIOR OF COTTAGE RECENTLY RENOVATED.



THOMAS O'SHANTER AND SAUTER
JOHNNIE, CONTAINED IN A BUILDING ON THE
BANKS OF THE DOON, JUST BELOW THE MONUMENT.

THE wreck which a blast of January wind made 143 years ago at Alloway Kirk, Scotland, will be restored at the World's Fair by the countrymen of Robert Burns as a memorial to Scotland's sweetest singer. A stone cottage, plastered without and thatched overhead, was Burns' birthplace. One week after his birth a high gale blew down the time-worn walls, and he mother and babe were saved from injury only by the quick watchfulness of the woman.

Not one of the rough field stones which formed the birthplace of the poet now remains on another, but the countryside along the Doon offers many a model for the building which will be made the rallying place of Scotland's sons in 1904.

THERE was a lad was born in Kyle,
But what a day o' what a style
I doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice w' Robin.

Our monarch's hindmost year but aye
Was five-and-twenty days begun,
Was then a blast o' Janwar win'
Blaw hannel in on Robin.

—From Burns' Autobiographical Ballad.

As a companion building to the cottage will be erected a spacious annex, of modern design, with all the conveniences of a clubhouse, for the entertainment of Scotchmen and Americans of Scotch descent who visit the Fair.

The cottage will be a Burns temple, and will contain the most immediate relics of the poet. The annex will be a reproduction of the beautiful palace of Stirling Castle and will be used as a treasure house of the history of Scotland and of the earliest Scotch settlements in America.

For the building of the cottage and the annex, the raising of a fund of \$20,000 has been undertaken by the Burns Cottage Association. John W. Dick is president of the association, Robert Johnson, vice-president; Joseph A. Graham, secretary; William H. Thompson, treasurer; G. Hanford Crawford, chairman of the finance committee; George S. Johns, chairman of committee on publicity and promotion; James Main Dixon, chairman library and museum committee, and Dr. W. A. McCandless, John Crawford and John Marshall members of the executive committee.

By JOHN W. DICK.

SCOTCHMEN will build the walls of Burns' cottage, and Scotchmen will thatch it. It is not planned to secure stones from Scotland for the purpose, as the rough field stones of this country will serve the purpose. The stones are to be nearly covered with rough plaster, as is the plan of all houses of this class in Scotland.

In raising funds for the cottage and the annex we are giving to subscribers of \$1 each tickets which will entitle the holders to all the privileges of the two buildings during the World's Fair. Those holding these tickets will have the same rights in the annex as any of the men who are now giving their time and money to carrying out the plan.

Among the bodies in the United States and Canada whose help will be enlisted in the building of the cottage annex are 30 Burns societies, 100 St. Andrew's societies, 50 Caledonian societies, 150 Scottish Clans, 75 associations of the Sons of Scotland, and numerous women's auxiliaries.

The securing of relics and historic objects for the Scotch exhibit has been commenced.

Three men who are now in Scotland or on the way to the land of the heather will give their attention to obtaining the loan of these articles. These are Robert Johnston, vice-president of the association; Alexander Steedman and Wallace Bruce, the last named formerly United States consul at Edinburgh.

Manuscripts of Burns' poems have been offered by institutions and private collectors in the United States and England. Among the promised household relics of the poet are the table dishes of Tam O'Shanter's wife. Tam O'Shanter was a real character about Alloway Kirk, and the china of Tam's "ain wife, Kate," is still preserved.

Historic American Scots whose pictures will find places on the walls of the annex are Alexander Hamilton, Witherspoon, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Robert Livingston, Washington's secretary of state and Jefferson's minister to France.

Scotch turf will be burned in the fireplace, if the weather should ever justify it. Every district of Scotland will be represented by relics or exhibits. Scotch art and Scotch music will have their place in the building. The other literary lights of Scotland, as well as Burns, will have recognition.

Mr. Graham, who, besides being secretary, is chairman of the committee on site and building, will select a definite location soon, and work will be commenced in ample time. The promoters of the cottage regard the success of the plan as a certainty.

Mr. James H. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, was in St. Louis last week. He is a Scotchman, native of Ayrshire, where Burns lived. He is much interested in our movement, became a member of our association, and was made a member of one of our committees. He told me we could count upon him for any assistance within his power.

By JAMES MAIN DIXON.

I WAS brought up at Ayr, the Burns neighborhood, and came from an Ayrshire family. My granduncle, John Gray, was town clerk of Ayr and secretary of the great Burns Festival of 1844, when 80,000 good people gathered in a field beside the cottage to honor the name of Ayr's most noted son.

My youth was passed in the place where the "Twa Brigs," the river Doon, Alloway Kirk, Tam O'Shanter Inn, the "Brig o' Doon" and the Burns cottage and monument are all within a radius of three miles, and you must know that anything pertaining to Burns is indelibly impressed upon me.

I am sure we are going to have a magnificent Burns collection at the St. Louis Fair. We are in correspondence with many sources from which to draw our supply, and are already well advanced in our work. The association has some good friends in Scotland, and these will be most helpful to

us. For instance, there is William Robertson, a charter member of the association, a member of the Ayrshire Post. He is taking an active interest in the St. Louis project.

Mr. Robertson was a friend of Robert Goudie, ex-provost of Ayr and sheriff clerk of Ayrshire. Mr. Goudie was a great lover of Burns, and his private collection of Burns relics was perhaps the finest of its kind. He died but a few weeks ago.

David Melkie, an architect and contractor of Ayr, who was one of my old friends at school, is assisting us. He has sent plans for our use.

It may be that a Scottish hall may also be a feature of the Fair and that one of the famous castles of Scotland may be reproduced for this purpose. However, we know but little of this project as yet.

us. For instance, there is William Robertson, a charter member of the association, a member of the Ayrshire Post. He is taking an active interest in the St. Louis project.

FORMER ST. LOUISAN'S ART COLLECTION CHARMS NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 12.
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

RECENTLY at the galleries of the Lotus Club on Fifth avenue there was shown a collection of some two score paintings in oil, comprising only a few of the possessions of Emerson McMullen, formerly of St. Louis, but who is now a resident of New York. His large mansion on Riverside drive is full of works of art, from the lower floors to the roof, spreading out to hallways and fairly covering the walls of billiard room and sleeping chambers.

Forty pictures, most of them of unusual merit, are a good many to send away from one's home at one time, yet so many were noticed; and parenthetically it may be mentioned there is a printed catalogue of Mr. McMullen's collection containing over 180 works, to which must be added at least two score more that have been acquired since the volume was printed. At least a

doren fine Innesses were seen at his Lotus Club show, while the Wyant and Martin master's works came from the Thomas B. Clarke collection, being bought at his sale, but the Wyant stands all by itself as one of the great pictures by that artist. It is called "Early Morning," showing a vista through the wood, with great trees, luxuriant foliage and distant country, tender and purple under the early light of day. Full of poetry, of sentiment and not without great vigor, this canvas is a remarkable production full of the suggestion of out of doors, food for thought and most appealing to any lover of nature.

The works of George Inness show his variety of theme and represent him as the one of those who know him as a man of moods, by left that this conignment was hard-ly noticed; and parenthetically it may be mentioned there is a printed catalogue of Mr. McMullen's collection containing over 180 works, to which must be added at least two score more that have been acquired since the volume was printed. At least a

ware, woodlands, and the summer show-ers, compositions with rainbows, all brushed in with his own personal manner of handling. There is a work by another master in American art, living, it is pleasant to state—Winslow Homer—whose "Weather-beaten" is thoroughly characteristic of the rugged rocks and swirl of ocean along the Maine coast. One of the very best canvases, by John Francis Murphy, is "An Autumn Landscape," with its personal color, harmony of tone and original way of looking at nature. It is a work that has already been seen in the current exhibitions and holds its own delightfully in this collection.

Carleton Wiggins has here his remem-bered "After Wind-Rain," with its low-toned, powerful sky, its animalic coming down the road and its general dramatic quality, both in tone and composition. Mrs. Wiggins has also his "Approaching Storm" and one of the younger set, Charles Warren Eaton, has his "Sunset on Morris

Canal," a well arranged composition, full of warm lights and the glow of the late afternoon sun. The "Moonlight Shadows," by Leonard Ochtmann, will be recalled at the Clarke sale and is subtly realistic of the time and hour, while one of Thomas Moran's Venetian, or at least Oriental, paintings is full of that brilliant color scheme one finds in so many of his works. There are more Americans, however, and George H. Robert is among them with a "Morning at Harlem," while other men include Bruce Crane, C. Harry Eaton, J. I. Chapman, S. J. Guy, J. B. Bristol, W. Verplanck Birney De Forest Bolmer and Frank De Haven. F. S. Church has three of his water colors, including his well-known "Saint Cecilia" and "The Lion in Love," and there are fancy heads by Carlisle Blenner, a delightful pastoral by Will H. Lowe, "Neath Apple Boughs," with the dainty figure under the tree, and a "November" landscape by H. Bolton Jones. A. T. Van Laer has also an autumnal com-

position, and by Arthur Parton there is a similar theme, well painted. George H. Smillie, W. Merritt Post, M. Nimmo Moran and Julien Hix all have landscapes, and by Matilda Brown there is a calf, "The Unwilling Model." William H. Howe is at his best with a scene at Bronxville; the late Charles S. Reinhart has a French theme and Carl Murr is represented by a canvas, "In the Mountains."

A "Sunrise in January" is by William A. Coffin, and is one of his familiar snow scenes, with a mottled sky adequately rendered, and there are two examples by R. A. Dieckman, one by Charles H. Davis, who is one of the leading American landscapists and who is here with "A Connecticut Valley," a picture full of such poetry, and there are as well a water color by Robert W. Van Hook and the late Richard Paul, as it will be seen unless workmen are fairly well represented in their various schools.

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH BEAUTY EXPERT IN LONDON

Harriet Hubbard Ayer Has a Delightful Hour With
a Beauty Specialist Related to the
British Royalty.

LONDON, June 4.
Special Correspondence of the Sunday
Post-Dispatch.

It is balm to the heart of one so-called "beauty specialist" at least to find the cultivation of good looks a profession of dignity and decency in the sober city of London.

After all is said and done we women know either from our own or some one else's experience that life is to a degree hard or easy, pleasant or stupid, happy or unhappy in a ratio to one's looks—one's appearance.

At least we each understand sooner or later the value of first impressions, and a pretty, wholesome woman with a clear, fresh skin always has a better chance in any undertaking than her opponent.

All my Sunday Post-Dispatch readers know that I preach the gospel of good looks from conviction.

I cannot see why it is not quite as meritorious to cultivate the beauty of the actual woman as the beauty of the actual flower.

I have never been able to understand why a woman's fair skin was not worthy of as much and as delicate care as a gem from the bosom of the sea or the heart of a mine receives without a syllable of protest.

If I recall with some amusement today my first experience in the so-called school of beauty culture, in which I may lay claim to at least the place of a pioneer or old landmark, I do not forget the stings and snubs that were associated with it, and that for years after I publicly advocated the righteousness of good looks the profession was regarded as any but one that should be chosen by a gentle-bred woman or one of high principles and exalted ideals.

I have not forgotten either that the members of my own family walked many unnecessary blocks to avoid seeing one of my commercial signs in those early days of my apprenticeship.

Therefore I appreciate the Beauty Parlors of which all London is talking and to which all the smart women in London, wherever they may hail from, find their way, with sentiments of triumphant amusement and satisfaction.

For the lady who presides over them as the leading beauty culturist of London is far better known in court circles than in every-day life.

She is no other than the daughter-in-law of the Duke of Cambridge, and her name is Mrs. George Fitz-George.

American women can scarcely realize what it means for a woman of Mrs. Fitz-George's station to enter into trade—much less the beauty business.

Col. Fitz-George, the husband of the complexion specialist, is the first cousin once removed of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and a great grandson of George III.

This is getting very near the throne for the beauty specialist.

I was told by a fashionable English woman acquaintance that Mrs. Fitz-George was really doing excellent work, and as I knew my dear friends at home would be interested I ordered my cabby to go to her shop, which is in an aristocratic quarter of London, very near Claridge's exclusive hotel.

A staid and extremely dignified servant in livery answered by ring at the door of No. 59 Brook street, on which the name of Mrs. Fitz-George on a brass plate is the only outward sign of the beauty specialist's vocation.

I was escorted up one flight of stairs and ushered into a lovely corner reception room, decorated and furnished all in white and gay with Louis XVI flowered chintzes.

Mrs. Fitz-George is a handsome and charming woman, tall and statuesque, with a beautiful girlish figure, a perfect complexion—minus artifice.

She has reddish hair and blue eyes, and a very affable and engaging way of putting one quite at one's ease.

The English beauty specialist was gowned in black with a white silk blouse waist, but over her ordinary costume she wore a white pinafore, or Mother Hubbard with a yoke and fastened up the back and completely covering her figure, but with tucks, insertions and lace ruffles galore.

This transparent and most becoming before, I assume, is worn as a protection to the costume beneath.

It wouldn't bear much real service, but it is fetching in the extreme and quite in the picture. A string of pearls about the milk-white throat, brilliant gems on her aristocratic fingers seemed in keeping with the woman.

Mrs. Fitz-George is an enthusiast, and before I left her I understood her success and quite shared her eagerness to see her show, as she says, that "there is an honorable competence to be earned in the line of trade, or whatever you choose to call it," which she is exploiting.

I don't want my dear friends to think that I am advocating personally every beauty process or treatment I may describe in this page while I am on this tour of investigation. I intend seeing and examining every personal improvement, device, system or treatment to be found on this side of the Atlantic.

I shall not only "tell the tale as 'twas told to me" in each case, but shall try to describe without prejudice from the point of view of the exploiter these various systems. I have my own theories, which I have not reached without much rude experience, but I am over here to ascertain for your benefit whether or not there are superior methods for acquiring and keeping youthful looks and health to those we employ in New York.

Mrs. Fitz-George does not advocate the use of hot water, and of course I disagree with her on this point. She bars electricity, and I believe in it. She is skeptical as to the benefits of massage, which is only lightly employed.

She advises when health permits the use of cold water for the skin, as she thinks it makes the flesh firmer. The cold face bath, she thinks, should in winter be followed by brisk friction.

When I asked Mrs. Fitz-George about the treatments she said that except in cases where the subject suffered from a well-defined skin disease she would undertake to clear the complexion in six or eight treatments—and certainly her own complexion is clear pink and white.

Very light massage, face steaming and the application of lotions form this specialist or "scientific treatment."

These mechanical devices are in some respects different from those in vogue in America. The appliances are all of rubber. A rubber band for the forehead is warranted to take away deep lines and wrinkles.

A rubber mask to be worn one hour daily for eight days is warranted to cure a double chin.

A cheek plumper is a rubber cup something similar to the cup which was for a short time in vogue, with indifferent results, in America for restoring plumpness to hollow cheeks.

My stenographer took down my conversation with Mrs. Fitz-George, which is here given verbatim. I might add that the hour I passed with this English gentlewoman was made delightful by her charming courtesy and happy enthusiasm, and I heartily wish her all the success that should follow an energetic and brave attempt to be independent where conventions and social barriers rendered the accomplishment of the task so especially difficult.

MRS. AYER—There are a good many English gentlewomen who have gone into trade, Mrs. Fitz-George, but you are the first that has ever taken up this branch, is that not so?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Yes, I am quite sure I am the first Englishwoman of the smart set who has gone into what one might call the rational method of personal improvement as a profession.

MRS. AYER—And how did you come to take up this line?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Simply through having tried the system myself. I knew how beautiful the treatment made my skin by having taken the treatment for months in Paris. I made up my mind to try to add to our resources after my husband's sad illness—you know he is paralyzed. I concluded there was money in this wonderful method, so I learned the process and opened these parlors.

MRS. AYER—And did you first find the system?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—In Paris, as I have said. I always bought my cosmetics there. I was told of this process. As soon as I saw the marvelous benefits from it I knew it was just the treatment women need.

MRS. AYER—Do you manufacture your own cosmetics?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—I am sorry to say I do not; I could make a lot of money if I did. I purchase them all from the originators.

MRS. AYER—I suppose your treatment consists largely of massage?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—No; there are lotions and creams and ointments, but very little massage or electrical treatment. The steaming is done by a particular lamp and a lotion which thoroughly cleanses the pores in a different way from anything else.

MRS. AYER—And is the treatment one that a woman may perform for herself?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Oh, yes, the ointment cleanses the skin and puts it in a proper state first, and then you can do it yourself. I always advocate having the first treatments professionally performed, and most ladies take six or twelve treatments in order to learn how to take care of the skin.

MRS. AYER—Do you have a different treatment for every skin?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—We have our scientific treatment, which consists in three lotions used night and morning—a cream, soap and powder. For anything else, such as red eyes, swollen lips, etc., we have different treatments, but for the ordinary cases we have lotions like those in the boxes there.

MRS. AYER—And when did you establish yourself here?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—A week before Christmas.

MRS. AYER—And has your social position not suffered from your going into this profession?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Not at all. My relations, of course, were rather annoyed, but people are very sensible, otherwise there has been no change. My friends are delighted with my work and encourage me by their patronage and socially I have not lost caste a particle. Ever since I have started these parlors I have had little time to go about much. I don't mind generally getting away from here until 7 o'clock and am then too tired to go out.

MRS. AYER—And you live of course quite apart from here?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Oh, yes, I live in Brahman Gardens. I have three dear little children and my invalid husband, you know.

MRS. AYER—Do you have many American ladies come to you?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Oh, yes, the American ladies adore the treatment, and are such charming creatures. By the way, I was in America last summer and never had such a lovely time in my life. I enjoyed it immensely. I went by the Oceanic and visited Montreal and Quebec and several other places.

MRS. AYER—About face skinning. You know we skin at home—do you approve of it?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—I have seen wonderful things done by it, but to my idea it makes people look unnatural. I can always tell a skinned face a long ways off. I think a natural beauty of the skin much more lovely.

MRS. AYER—I also think it gives an artificial effect.



WHITE INDIA SILK
EMBROIDERED
NET FLORAL DESIGN



WHITE ORGANDIE
HAND EMBROIDERED
FLORAL DESIGN



PINK PEAU DE CYGNE
TRIMMED WITH
MEDALLION OF
ECRU LACE



WHITE LAWN TUCKED
AND EMBROIDERED



WHITE LAWN
HAVING INSERTED
BLOCK MEDALLIONS
AND VALENCIENNES



WHITE TAFFETA,
DEEP COLLAR AND
REVERS, WITH THREAD
LACE

SMART shirt waists for midsummer wear are all made with the "droop shoulder." This consists of a very broad shoulder seam and is an outcome of the "Gibson" waist, so popular in the early spring. Sleeves are slightly larger and are full at the cuffs. Collars are soft and finished with a butterfly bow in front. Pongee stitched in colors is to be much worn, and is especially recommended for summer travel, as the material is cool and readily sheds the dust.

Most of the newest waists are filmy objects of fine lawn, Swiss or China silk, but there is also an assortment of severe tailored-made waists for devotees of outdoor sport. Madras with embroidered dots, fleur-de-lis or stars is a striking novelty. One waist of this material seen at a well-known shop was of batiste blue, with pale yellow embroidered stars.

Most of the plainer waists are tucked lengthwise back and front, with the exception of a few with plain backs, for the benefit of women too stout to wear tucks. Striped materials are very much in vogue, and blue or ox-blood is the favorite color. There is a new version of the ever-popular white plique. It is called "plique moire" and closely resembles watered ribbon. These waists come as high as \$10, but they

are so refreshing to look upon that notwithstanding the price they are expected to prove themselves quite irresistible.

"Tantity crease" is the name of one of the new ties. At first glance it looks like the well-known long stock. The subtle difference, however, lies in the fact that there is no loop in the back, the ends being merely crossed and brought to the front. White wash plique belts are the finishing touch, and should be fastened in front below the hook on the waist.

Of the thin dressy waists there is the usual assortment of sheer dainty white goods, profusely inserted with Valenciennes. The lace should be put on in medallions, in the form of rings, squares or diamonds.

Numerous white crepe de chine waists are appearing in the shops this week. They are exquisitely made up and would be a charming addition to any woman's wardrobe.

Sleeves on the thin waists are for the most part cut off at the elbow and finished with a band or ruffle of the trimming. Some waists have no collars, while many have transparent ones of lace.

There are a variety of black-and-white dotted Swiss and silk-flowered grenadine waists. Black and white are also used in combination in "collar-and-cuff sets." These are very new. They are made of lawn hem-

stitched and edged with narrow black or colors. In shape they are plain round turn-overs, with pointed ends in front, where they fasten with two small pearl buttons.

Among the novelties in shirt waists shown in the illustrations on this page are the West End, made of Persian lawn and lace; another of white organdie, with blouse front; a third of white India silk, with floral embroidery; a fourth of pink peau de cygne, and a fifth of white taffeta, for evening wear.

MRS. AYER—That is remarkable; for, as a rule, it takes a long while to really make money on a considerable investment.

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Yes, I was told that it generally takes a year for this sort of thing to pay even in the most favorable circumstances, but I have actually made money from the start.

MRS. AYER—Of course you don't give the treatment personally.

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Oh, no. I brought my assistants from Paris. I have three and shall have four. We only give the treatments here. Do you think Americans like to have people go out to them? I am told they greatly prefer it.

MRS. AYER—Yes, Americans who can afford it are very luxurious. They are not apt to go in search for anything they can order served at home in this line. Comparing the life of the society woman of your station and the commercial life, do you find this more interesting?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—Oh, I find this very much more interesting—must, and I am a great deal happier than I was before, though, of course, I get very tired. It is all the more interesting to me because people are always so satisfied. I think I should have chuckled it otherwise. I couldn't have

gone on if there had been any disagreeable contretemps done, you know.

MRS. AYER—And you have had no discontented people?

MRS. FITZ-GEORGE—None. Positively not one!

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Sunday Post-Dispatch Answers to Questions From Readers.

Cure for Enlarged Pores.

NELLIE D.—I give you the formulas you ask for I think you should use the camel's hair face scrubbing brush. You must not expect results immediately, and you should not forget that you have probably been many years in acquiring these blemishes and that they cannot be dispelled in a day or a week.

The remedy for freckles which I give you is more or less heroic. It is well that the subject should understand that freckles stain the skin clear through. They are not on the surface, but come from the pigment beneath. It is possible to fade them from the surface, but in or-

der to positively remove them the skin must be removed also.

It takes a long time to cure enlarged pores, and the only way I know of is by the use of the scrubbing brush and a pure hygienic soap. By this process the pores, which have become enlarged by the clogged secretions, are kept free, and gradually they will contract and become normal in size. I know of thousands of cures effected in this manner.

Following is a cure for obstinate freckles:

Oxide of zinc, ¼ dram; sublimed of bismuth, ¼ dram; dextrin, 1½ drams; glycerine, 1½ drams.

Spread the paste upon the freckles at night before going to bed. In the morning remove what remains with a little powdered borax and sweet oil.

Eczema of the Scalp.

GREAT SUFFERER—A good remedy for eczema of the scalp can be prepared as follows:

Cocoa butter, 30 grains; spermaceti, 10 grains; salicylic acid, 2 grains. Mix in pomade. Then apply to the affected spots. Allow the pomade to remain on all night. Wear a nightcap, if possible, to prevent soiling the bed linen. In the morning wash the whole head carefully and gently with a pure hygienic soap and warm water. Rinse and dry thoroughly. Repeat this operation night and morning as long as necessary.

RIBBONS, BOWS AND SACHETS WORN BENEATH DIAPHANOUS SUMMER FROCKS

Styles in Lingerie Seen in St. Louis Stores
 and Photographed From Models in the Sun-
 day Post-Dispatch Gallery.



LONG SASH BAG WORN TO
 RELIEVE PRESSURE OF THE
 STAYS OF STRAIGHT FRONT
 CORSET.



HEART SHAPE SASH BAG
 WORN IN FRONT OF STRAIGHT
 FRONT CORSET.



PALE BLUE
 RIBBON RUFF
 WORN IN TOP
 OF LOW CORSET,
 TO GIVE FULL
 EFFECT TO
 WAIST.



NEW CORSET, LACED IN
 FRONT TO REDUCE THE
 ABDOMEN. LONG SHIELDS TO
 REDUCE HIPS.



SASH BAG OF LACE AND RIBBON
 WORN IN TOP OF LOW CORSET, LARGE
 BOW OF WHITE RIBBON IN CENTER.



CORSET AND
 SILK PETTICOAT
 COMBINED
 CORSET LACED
 IN FRONT.



BACK OF CORSET, LACED IN
 FRONT GIVING HIGH BACK
 EFFECT.

THE large high hip effect, which has been in vogue for the past season, is gradually giving way to the slender sloping effect. The newest cut in corsets is the closed back, with lacing and clasps in the front and long shields extending down well over the hips.

The lacing in front reduces the abdomen, giving an exaggerated straight front to the form. The shields extending over the hips lend to the sides the sloping effect, while the closed back gives the high, round appearance so much in favor this season. Another new thing this season is the combination corset and silk petticoat. The petticoat is made of foulard or other soft silk that will cling to the figure, and is attached to the corset at the swell of the hips. It is gored and devoid of fullness around the hips. The hip shields extend under the petticoat, these supporters are attached to the shields, holding them down tight over the hips.

Among the latest novelties in lingerie is the bodice ribbon ruff, which is made of six graduated ruffles of ribbon, and is worn in the top of the low-cut corset to give a fullness to the new waists. The ruffs are made in all the delicate shades.

Another pretty novelty is the sash bag, which is worn under the clasps of the corset or at the top, to fill out places nature neglected. One pretty design of the sash bag, made of lace and ribbon, which forms a large bow at the top of the corset. Another pretty design is the long, narrow one, worn under the clasp of the straight front corset to relieve uncomfortable pressure. A heart-shaped sash bag is also worn in the same manner.

Then there are the ribbon bows, plain, lace trimmed and hand embroidered. The bows are worn high on the left side, just on the edge of the yoke of the chemise, at the top of the corset, on the petticoat or at the knee. These bows are made in all the delicate tints—pinks, greens, blues, yellows, etc., according to the taste of the wearer. Owing to the sheerness of this season's fabrics, the color of these bows, ruffs and sashes shows through the gown.

GOOD MANNERS

Etiquette in Every-Day Things--By a Sunday
 Post-Dispatch Expert.

Not Sufficiently Explicit.
 PLEASE let me know how to send a dispatch of congratulation.
 R. H. W.
 I have no idea what the occasion is from your letter. I will give you the information with pleasure if you will tell me what the occasion is.

Calls on Each Lady.
 There is a mistake to be given one lady to which my husband and I are invited. With one of these ladies we have had no previous acquaintance. Will it be correct to make the after-entertainment call upon her the same as upon the other?
 The names of the husbands of the entertainers did not appear on the invitations. Should any cards be left for them when the calls are made?
 C. B. A.
 It is always correct to acknowledge a courtesy of this sort by an after-call on each hostess. When the call is made, it

would be proper for your husband to leave two cards, one to the hostess and, as a matter of courtesy, one for the husband, although his name did not appear on the invitation. Invitations are generally sent out in the name of the hostess.
An Impolite Young Man.
 About three months ago I met a young gentleman where I was visiting who seemed to think a good deal of me. After my return home I received his photograph, but to have with it. I wrote and thanked him for same. Did I do right? I have never heard from him as yet; but girl friends of mine have written to me telling me I should have written to him. Would you advise me to return his photo? I am 24 and he 20.
 MARGARITE.
 The gentleman should not have sent you a photograph unasked, and certainly should not have sent it without a letter or note. If he is ignorant of social customs I sup-

graph in such a way is certainly not a courteous form of continuing the acquaintance. You are entirely right in acknowledging the picture.

I should not return it, but should ignore the proceedings until the gentleman explained it.

If You Are Engaged, Yes.
 I would like to know if it would be proper for me to visit the home of my gentleman friend for a few days?
 C. V. A.
 This point has been thoroughly discussed in this department. Young ladies do not shake hands when gentlemen are presented to them. A married woman may do so if she chooses. She should make the advance. A man must wait for a woman to offer her hand.

Cards of Invitation.
 Please tell me if the following card should be replied to:
 MR. AND MRS. C. W. HARDY,
 MISS MARY HARDY,
 at home
 Friday Evening, January Third,
 From Eight Until Ten.
 FARLEIGH.

It is always good form to respond to invitations of this sort. If you are going, send a formal acceptance, in this form:
 "Mrs. James Ralston accepts with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. Hardy's polite invitation for Friday evening, Jan. 2."
 Address the note to Mrs. Hardy, who is the hostess.

It is not necessary to include Miss Hardy's name in your acceptance. If you do not attend you should send cards by post. You should send these cards the day of the entertainment.

It Depends on the Lady.
 A says if you are introduced to either lady or gentleman it is not proper to shake hands. B says it is. Will you kindly tell me which is proper?
 C. H. B.

This point has been thoroughly discussed in this department. Young ladies do not shake hands when gentlemen are presented to them. A married woman may do so if she chooses. She should make the advance. A man must wait for a woman to offer her hand.

Answer to Wedding Invitation.
 My husband and myself have received an announcement card of marriage (with an "At Home" card included) from certain acquaintances of his. As they reside where they cannot call upon them, what would be the proper way of acknowledging the same? In sending congratulations should "Mr. and Mrs." be signed if the wife's visiting card is included, or should both our cards be sent?
 CONSTANT READER.

It would be in better form to send cards by post. Separate cards are used for husband and wife. A note of congratulation might also be written. It is not correct to sign "Mr. and Mrs."
 Your husband should write the note in

THIS EXERCISE LENGTHENS WOMEN'S WAISTS

HERE appears to be no limit to the making over of womanhood. We have now surgeon who add inches to a woman's height; we know how to put on and take off flesh; we change the shape of our noses whenever, as Mrs. Gamp would say, "we feel disposed," and recently a set of exercises has been devised for the short-waisted woman which, it is claimed, will give her the opportunity to obtain the long waist that has become so fashionable.

These exercises are for stretching movements, and they not only make the waist longer, but they make it more slender. The woman who is afflicted with what we call a "high bust" will find these exercises extremely useful, but they must be practiced persistently.

The woman who wishes to improve her form may as well understand first as last that patience, perseverance and persistence are required to accomplish results.

It makes no difference whether a woman be stout or thin, tall or short, she can acquire the long waist now if she is willing to perform the necessary movements.

The woman who wants to lengthen her waist should practice the exercises illustrated on this page.

She must also learn to take her breath properly and must practice breathing exercises.

All of the exercises must be taken in loose garments, and to obtain satisfactory results each movement must be performed from twenty to twenty-five times morning and night.

The exercises stretch the ligaments and besides lengthening the waist are of great benefit in inducing an elegant carriage.

EXERCISE NO. 1—Stand perfectly erect, chest raised, knees, hips and chin back. Now, without lifting the heels, throw the body forward until the weight is on the balls of the feet.

Take a slow, full breath, throw the head back, raise the arms, palms forward, and stretch the whole body precisely as though you were trying to reach the ceiling.

Make the stretching movement forward as well as upward.

EXERCISE NO. 2—This is a familiar exercise and forms one of the movements in almost every system.

Stand erect, heels together, toes out; now, without raising the heels or bending the knees, bend forward and try to touch the floor with the tips of your fingers.

The beginner will find it very difficult, and, in fact, it is usually impossible at first to touch the floor with the fingers.

But the continued practice will stretch the shortened ligaments until in a little while the student not only can touch the floor with her finger tips, but can do so with her doubled fists.

EXERCISE NO. 3—Stand erect, heels together, toes out. Now move the right foot in advance. Throw the weight on the left foot. Now raise the left arm backward, the palm of the hand being held forward; take a deep breath and raise the right foot, stretch it as far forward as possible.

EXERCISE NO. 4—Now stand with the left foot in advance as if about to take a

step; take a deep, full breath, raise the left hand toward the ceiling, the palm outward, lift the foot from the floor and stretch upward and forward.

EXERCISE NO. 5—Take a standing position quite erect, the feet about ten inches apart. Throw your weight onto the left foot, which should be extended. Raise the left hand upward, palm outward. Take a deep, full breath and raise the right foot from the floor. Try to increase the difference as much as possible between the left foot and right hand.

The best authorities today say that these stretching exercises should be followed by relaxing movements, which are, as the children say, "Easy when you know how."

The idea is to relax every muscle. Let it be limp, inert. Let the hand, for example, hang as though you had no control over the arm. The legs the same.

The sleeping child gives one a good idea of a relaxed body.

EXERCISES FOR RELAXING—Stand with the feet well separated, arms relaxed, whole body limp.

Now walk about as though you had no control at all over the muscles. The intoxicated man is a good example of the thoroughly relaxed individual.

Assume a standing position and shake the body, shake the arms, the trunk and the legs.

A woman who practices the stretching movement for three months will find the length of her waist increased two or three inches.

MADON.
 engagement, or am I not, and what shall I do? There should be nothing indelicate in the breaking of an engagement. Your best plan will be to write to the gentleman and, at the same time, send back any communications you may have received from him. Write a polite, formal note, after which you are at liberty to consider yourself free.

How to Break an Engagement.

I am a girl 18 years old and have been engaged to a young man for some time. A few months ago we had a quarrel, but talking her over soon after short breaked the engagement. I am now keeping company with another young man. Now, I want to know if I can consider myself free from this

case, as you are unacquainted with either bride or groom. I assume the groom is your husband's friend. An informal letter might be sent, as follows:

My Dear Jack—Accept heartiest congratulations on your good fortune and sincere wishes for perfect happiness for you both in your married life. My wife joins me in kindest regards, and we hope to have the

AN AMERICAN BRIDE'S HONEYMOON IN GREENLAND

Mrs. Florence A. Lee Spent a Month in an Eskimo Hut at Godhaven, Where no American Bride Had Ever Been Seen.

MRS. FLORENCE A. LEE, who was taken to Greenland by her husband when he went up in 1897, has written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch a story of this most novel of honeymoons. She lived a month at Godhaven, where Peary receives supplies from the United States and beyond which there is never any word of him until he returns from over the great ice.

NEW YORK, June 11.
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By FLORENCE A. LEE.

A BRIDAL trip to Greenland does not sound alluring. When, however, through the kindness of that "Hero of the North," Lieutenant Peary, the chance to go to the Arctic regions was offered, we quickly made our preparations, and were married July 6, 1897.

After spending some time in Boston with relatives, we sailed from that harbor, July 19, on the unpretentious whaling ship "Hone." It was never dull on the "Hone," even though we were enveloped in fog half the time.

Here I witnessed my first game of cricket. Cricket, with the ball tied to the mast, has its charms of novelty, but also its drawbacks. A man starting on a deck constantly changing from horizontal to nearly vertical does not always end as the runner would have it; neither is cricket interesting when the ball is slipped from its moorings and is dancing on the waves. We found auctions entertaining, with the auctioneer, a college man of wide experience, who sold articles stealthily taken from his room back to the owner—usually Prof. Stein.

The voyage, up to a certain time, was probably identical with others. But we soon left civilization behind.

One morning, hearing a commotion on deck, I hurried up the companionway and found all gazing at a large iceberg. From that time familiar sights passed from me and I looked upon a world unknown. We were heading for Baffin's Land to leave Jensen, who had a whaling station there, and a party of students who intended to remain for hunting and fishing. Baffin's Land! Night! Fare of loneliness! Acme of Desolation! Barrenness! Dreariness! Rockiness!

When the ship anchored, Mr. Jensen was disappointed to find none of the natives on shore to welcome him. Soon, however, after firing several guns to call them if near, he was rejoiced to see a sail appear upon the horizon. It belonged to a boat containing one man, three women, five children, several dogs and puppies, and a number of highly perfumed skins. These were the first Eskimos I had ever seen.

These Eskimos were queer looking figures with their combination of English and Eskimo dress. The women had upper garments of fur, one wearing a red skirt, the other a light blue. One was the proud mother of a tiny baby, apparently about two months old. This little thing, when taken out of the hood on the mother's back, in which it was carried, was seen to be clad only in a hood and short coat of fur, leaving the lower limbs absolutely bare. This was all right as long as it was in the hood nestling against the mother's warm body, but when taken out to be fed, it had rather cold comfort. The mother was as delighted with the notice taken of her little one as any English mother could be.

We steamed into the picturesque harbor of Godhaven on the morning of August 7. Already our ship had been boarded by a swarm of natives with a miscellaneous assortment of things "cracky." Through intermarriage with the Danes, these Eskimos have lost many of the characteristics of their race, such as the broad, flat noses, swarthy skins, black hair and stunted forms. Many are fair, and some of the women are even comely.

After a sight of Baffin's Land, Godhaven seemed a paradise with its fifteen or sixteen comfortable frame huts, covered with turf, which was sprinkled with tiny white flowers. At the water's edge a group of women, making a brilliant and strange picture with their red, blue or yellow boots, ornamented fur trousers, calico jackets of brightest hues, and many-colored bead collars, awaited us.

In a short time we said farewell to our shipmates who had proved such pleasant company, and saw the "Hope" pass from our sight around the distant cape. We then turned our minds to the task of house-keeping in the little cottage that was to be our home for a month. This cottage was more commodious than those of the natives, boasting three rooms instead of one, though the exterior was covered with turf like all the others.

The large front room had two gabled windows, facing the south and west. The walls were painted light blue, the ceiling pale yellow, and it was altogether a very pleasant living room. The other rooms were smaller, but comfortable; one we used as a kitchen, the other as a storeroom for our provisions.

The little furniture we had was lent us by the governor, Carl Harries, a young Dane, who with Inspector Anderson and the assistant governor and his wife, all did their best to make our stay pleasant. They were Danes, but could speak English to some extent.

I had been in my new home but a short time, when I was unconsciously driven out by the vast clouds of smoke that came from our kitchen stove when Mr. Lee started the fire. Two of the natives were soon at work cleaning out the chimney, and I re-entered and prepared our first meal, the principal item of which was some fine fish, just out of the water. These were obtained from the natives, as were all our fish and birds while there, in exchange for a few ship's biscuits brought with us for trading.

When we went for a walk, everything that met my eye was new and unfamiliar. The ground, a mass of rocks, with here and there little patches of turf, sometimes scattered with flowers, the strangely clad people who all greeted us with a smile, the small grass-grown huts, the wide sweep of landscape without a single tree, the num-

berless icebergs dotting the water everywhere; all were sources of wonder to me. Here I lived for a month and grew to love the land and the kindly people.

Prominent among the recollections of this life, the form of Nicholas stands out. Nicholas was our man-of-all-work. When I found he was to be our servant, I told Mr. Lee that I couldn't endure his presence. Tall, awkward, fat-faced, snub-nosed, and asthmatic, he was not attractive. One could hear him coming some way off, for he breathed like a porpoise. Soon, however, he proved himself so valuable to us that my dislike for him wore off. He understood a few English words, and used them on every occasion. If he wished to get us fresh water he would ask, "Me ketch um water?" or to kindle the fire, "Me ketch um stove?" Every thing was "ketch um" with him. Lay down at night to dream of Nicholas chasing vainly the things he wanted to catch. My little maid was a pretty, neat little girl of about 10 years of age, with fair hair and blue eyes, and one eye cast heavenwards. She did exactly as she was told and though many changes were offered, never took a thing which was not given her. She was called Elizabeth, as all the Eskimos here have assumed English names. We grew to be very fond of her.

We often had invitations to "afternoon coffee" from the natives, and although our first acceptance was given rather doubtfully, I soon learned to like their black coffee from Denmark; but as to their manner of preparing it or the cleanliness of their dishes, I just schooled myself to think of something else. In the evenings there were dances, and these were enjoyed very much. Every one of the people could dance, and Daniel and some others did very well in a dance much like the so-called "hock and wing." The children from three years up participated in this, and were all more or less proficient in it.

One of our pleasantest recollections is of our trip to Bluefields to obtain specimens of the Nordenfjelds iron. We went in a whaleboat with a crew of six Eskimos and camped out at night in our tent to wait for the tide to be favorable. On the way the crew shot a good many birds, which we cooked for supper. The Eskimos felt the cold that night, their old skin tunics was so thin, but we were in a new canvas tent with an oil stove burning. How those people did admire that oil stove. It was so "assult" (quick)—almost as much as the women admired a large pink satin muff that I wore.

Another pleasant trip was a climb up the mountain to the ice-cap. We started early one morning, carrying just as little provision as possible, and wearing our kamiks; while I wore for the first and only time a bloomer costume, the only comfortable dress for such climbing. The mountain was 2600 feet high, and the ascent most difficult on account of the soft moss on its slope that gave no footing. At noon we were half way up, so we rested and lunched in a little rocky gully by a waterfall. I was pretty nearly exhausted then, and when about three-quarters of the way up, declared I could not go another step either up or down. After resting for a while, though Mr. Lee urged me to return, I was bound to reach the top, as Mrs. Peary had done several years before, and started on again slowly. Mr. Lee carefully picked the way. Soon I got my second wind, and easily gained the top, and stood on the ice-cap. Suddenly, a report like a cannon startled us, and we looked just in time to see a massive berg out at sea break apart in the middle, tremble and topple over, a large platform of ice rising from under the water, while the mighty mass above, with a noise like that of a giant groaning, slowly sank upon its side.

One day, just as we had finished our lunch, a short, dark little Eskimo woman appeared at our door and told us she was very tired, having come overland from Disco Bay, a place about forty miles away. We invited her in, and gave her her some hot coffee, cold tongue, cheese and biscuits, which she ate with relish.

She spoke English very well, and in the course of conversation, we discovered that she was the famous Augustina, who twenty-five years before, with the unfortunate party from the wrecked "Star of Hall's" expedition, had drifted on the ice for a whole winter. She was the mother of the child born on that drifting ice, who is now living in Disco Island, under the name of Chellee Polaris. We were much interested in Augustina, and in her account of her trip to the United States, where she had been taken when rescued from the ice floe by an uncle of our own captain.

Before we came away we had two snow storms, but the Eskimos met us soon as they touched the rocks. All day nights were growing dark, so that we no longer had to darken the windows so that I could sleep. People at home seem to think the weather in Greenland just the same all the year round, and when they saw a picture of me sitting on the rocks and crocheting, they couldn't understand how I could do it. I do not know whether I should enjoy a winter there or not, but little Marie seemed to have weathered it remarkably well.

Dear little snow baby! How we all loved her. No wonder the Eskimo women came from all around to see her and give her presents.

I never saw anything more amusing than a little incident that happened one day, showing how the natives feel about throwing away anything eatable. About twenty women and children were out on the rocks drinking coffee and gossiping—at least so I supposed—and they had given me a particular invitation to be present. I thought I would give them a little treat, so I carried out a ball of bannocks, which they drank with keen relish. When I was gone I gave the bannocks remaining in the ball a toss, when presto, each piece was clutched from the ground as if it had

been worked by a spring. I do not remember ever seeing these people show a dislike for anything we gave them in the line of food, but imagine they may have suffered somewhat from its variety.

At length the time for the ship to return drew near, and we told the natives we would give twenty biscuits to the one who first announced it to be in sight. Early on the morning of September 5, Daniel rushed in out of breath crying "comialousa" (the ship). Yes, it was true.

Soon we received calls from the different members of the ship's party, and in a short time were back on the "Hope" bound for home. All things come to an end, and so did our delightful honeymoon. Like all other Arctic travelers, we feel drawn by the magnet of the north, and long to visit again that land of snow.



MRS. FLORENCE A. LEE



HUT IN WHICH MRS. LEE SPENT HONEYMOON.



SOME OF THE LEE SERVANTS.



AVAGHTA, THE BELLE OF BAFFIN'S LAND.

MISSIONARIES OF A NEW CREED PREACH IN ST. LOUIS

They Are the New Israelites, Who Believe That Only 144,000 Are to Be Taken to Heaven.

TWO apostles of a new religion, whose teachings and methods differ from those of any former evangelists who have visited St. Louis, are quartered in their covered wagon on a vacant lot near the home of the only converts who have thus far professed their faith.

The New and Latter House of Israel, an English body with American headquarters in Grand Rapids, Mich., is represented by two men, James Miller and George Hockenson.

The home of Mrs. J. E. Matlock, 4552 A Maffitt avenue, is the meeting place of those who are interested in the new doctrines. Gatherings are held there at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, and on Sunday nights the two evangelists speak at downtown corners.

With the Bible and the Flying Roll, which they consider an equally inspired work, as their text books, Preachers Miller and Hockenson (they refuse to assume any other title) are seeking members of their church, to be composed at length of 144,000 persons who will live until Christ's second coming.

TO SAVE the body as well as the soul is the purpose which the New Israelites announce to every convert. The mission wagon in which the two men live is well built and is painted a bright green. It contains bunks for both, stools, a small table and a gasoline stove. They have been traveling together through the United States for a year past, and plan to extend their journey to California. On week days the two men canvass residence neighborhoods and distribute tracts, besides selling books to those especially interested. Their expenses, over the money which they receive from the sale of the books, are paid from the headquarters of the church in London. An Englishman the New Israelites



MISSION WAGON ON KENNERLY AVENUE, NEAR CORA AVENUE, HOME OF JAMES MILLER AND GEORGE HOCKENSON, PREACHERS OF THE NEW AND LATTER HOUSE OF ISRAEL.

have several hundred adherents and publish tracts and a monthly newspaper.

By JAMES MILLER. WE DO not expect to make many converts in St. Louis. The 144,000 who are to live until Christ's coming are scattered all over the world, and not very many are likely to be found here. When any express their interest in our teaching, we give them literature, and when they express a wish to become New

Israelites, I tell them to send their names on to the headquarters in London or in Grand Rapids, Mich.

We do not urge our doctrines upon anyone, but merely state them plainly. If the persons are really of the 144,000, they will come in as soon as they hear and understand our teaching.

We are not Douglases. If we are sick, we call a physician. We have no peculiar marriage ceremony. Our preachers do not marry couples, but send them to ministers

TEACHINGS OF THE NEW ISRAELITES

Hell is the grave. There is no eternal punishment. The souls of the wicked suffer from remorse 1000 years, and are then admitted to glory. In the millennium, 144,000 persons, now on earth, will return with Christ. The New Israelites will be these 144,000, and will live until Christ's second coming.

To cut or trim hair or beard is to defile the body. Men may wear their hair coiled under their hats to avoid giving offense.

Women must wear caps as head covering.

The eating of pork or of fish without fins and scales is prohibited.

New Israelites must marry only within their own church. Marriages must be performed by minister of some other church or civil magistrate.

No member may have a photograph taken or make any picture of any person or object. The second commandment, "Thou shalt not make unto thyself any likeness of anything in heaven or earth," is literally interpreted.

The New Israelites will save their bodies as well as their souls. Other righteous persons will save their souls only.

The present orthodox church corresponds to the prophecies of Esau's kingdom.

The Flying Roll, received by John Roe in 1859, is an inspired interpretation of the entire Bible.

of regular churches. No member may marry outside the church, as he or she would thus form a bond which would have to be broken in the millennium.

If a New Israelite should remain unmarried until the millennium, there would then be found another New Israelite of the opposite sex to whom he had unconsciously been joined in spirit all the time, and they will pass the thousand years together. My fellow laborer, Mr. Hockenson, has never been married, but his wife in the spirit is somewhere among the New Israelites, whether he finds her before the millennium or not.

In the millennium the bodies of the 144,000 will remain, but their blood will be changed into some other substance like the flesh.

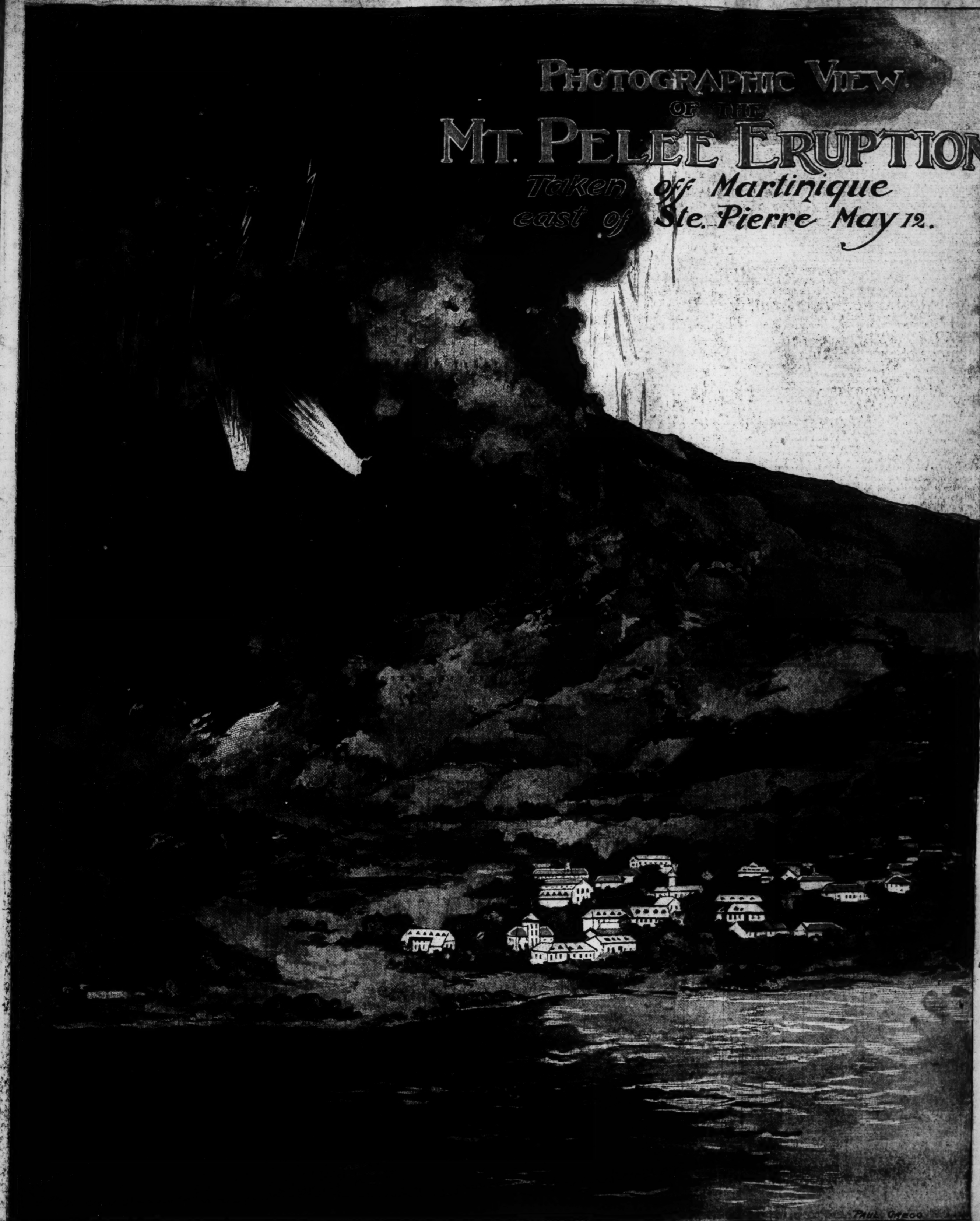
If one of our members dies, whether from accident or disease, that shows plainly that he or she was never really a New Israelite, never one of the 144,000. That number will remain on earth until the millennium.

The Jews have the law and the Gentiles the gospel. We have both law and gospel. The flying roll, which has been used by outsiders in a way which has cast discredit on us, is in reality the complete interpretation of the entire Bible.

The law of Moses is to be applied to those of our belief. This is the principal part of our teachings. If parts of this law which are now little known were followed, there would be no criminal or imbecile class. The whole world, Gentile church and all, is guilty of violating the second commandment. All kinds of pictures and statues are forbidden in the most express terms. However, we use money and postage stamps, which bear likenesses, because we are commanded to conform to the civil law.

We are forbidden to cut the hair or beard by the Biblical statement that "Him who defileth the temple of God, God shall destroy." To shave is to mar the visage.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW
OF THE
MT. PELEE ERUPTION
*Taken off Martinique
east of Ste. Pierre May 12.*



PAUL GREGG

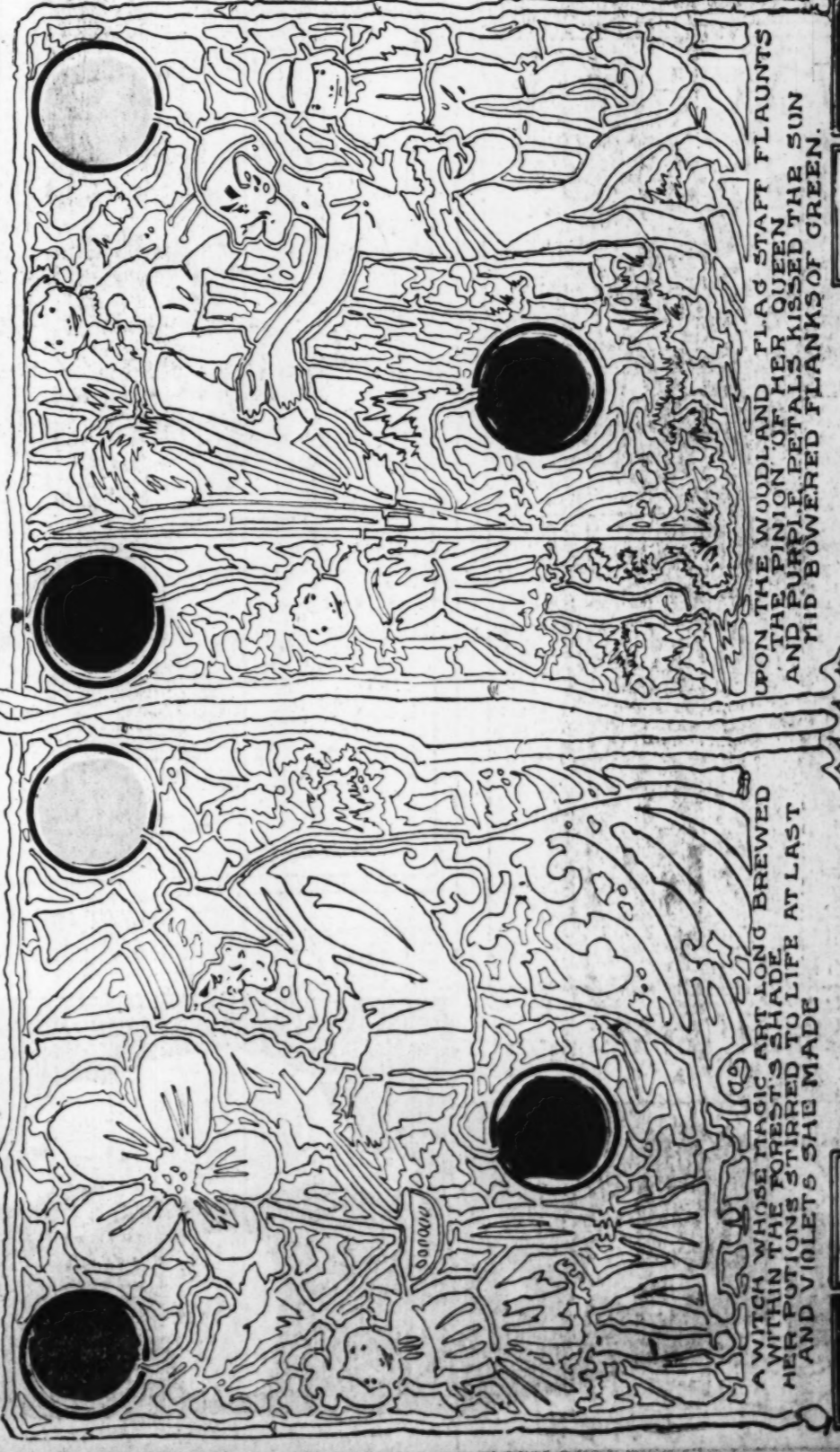
THE WONDER MAZE COLOR PICTURES

with the WOODLAND
FOLK.



DOWN DARKLING DALES STRANGE ELFIN THROU
O'ER THISTLES QUAINT DAME NATURE'S GLOW

WITH PART AND FASSEL FAIRIES BLITHE
GLIDE THROU THE MEADOWS
BRIGHT BURNISHING THE GOLDEN-ROD
THAT IN THE ZEPHYR SWAYS



WITHIN THE WOODS SHE MADE
HER POTION'S STIRRED TO LIFE AT LAST
AND VIOLETS SHE MADE

UPON THE WOODLAND LIEF STAFF FLAUNTS
AND PURPLE PETALS KISSED THE SUN
HID BOWERED FLANKS OF GREEN.

DIRECTIONS.

With the color from each circle trace carefully the course of the narrow river which flows from that particular well of color. Follow the bed of the river over the whole picture as it flows here and there, being extremely careful not to cross over into some other channel.

Do one river at a time. Whenever the river spreads out into the form of a lake cover the whole surface, trying hard not to let the color flow over into adjoining spaces.

When the rivers from each color will have been painted in you will see the picture.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Children's Supplement

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1903.

*The Dutch Boys and the Jollywoggs
See Their First Sea Serpent.*



DIRECTIONS.

With the colors from the Wonder Paint Box paint the picture of the Dutch Boys and the Jollywoggs. You will probably remember how they looked after you brought out the colors on them in last Sunday's paper. But today you have a fine chance to use more colors, and make them look funnier and merrier than ever. Try to see what you can do.

Seven Tricks for the Parlor Magician



THE FORKS AND THE COIN.

Place two forks with their prongs one set over the other, and slip a coin between the middle prongs of the forks. Then place the coin flat on the rim of a wineglass or tumbler, pushing it outward until the two circumferences shall be touching externally. In this position, as shown in the illustration, the forks will remain in equilibrium and the water may be poured steadily from the glass into another without disturbing the coin or the two forks.



THE DOUBLE MARBLE.

Place the middle finger of the hand under the index and touch a marble with them in the manner shown in the illustration. You will then experience the sensation of touching two marbles.



TO KEEP A PEA IN EQUILIBRIUM.

Soften a dry pea in water. Impale it on a pin, so as not to damage its exterior surface. Then get a pipe of very small bore and insert the pin in the tube. Throw your head back until the pipe is in a vertical position and blow slowly through it. The pea will rise up; then blow more forcibly and it will be sustained by the current of air turning on itself when the breath strikes the pin.



TO KEEP A PELLET IN THE AIR.

Take a metallic pepholder which is closed at one of its ends. Then blow up through the aperture thus formed regularly and steadily. A small bread pellet, perfectly round, can then be kept up, as shown in the illustration.



TO VARY THE SIZE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Take a rectangular box of white wood and in one side of it fix a nail to which attach, with wax, a twenty-five-cent piece. Beside this, on the surface of the box, fasten a penny. If you gaze at the money through a small irregular hole in a piece of cardboard you will not be able to distinguish one from the other.



THE MATCH PUZZLE.

Slit a match at one end and insert into the groove another, so that the point shall form a certain angle. Place them on a table, angle upward, and let a third match rest against them, as shown in illustration. Now all is ready for the experiment. Take a fourth match and, handing it to one of your audience, request him to lift the three others with it.



THE ELECTRIFIED PIPE.

Place a clay pipe in equilibrium on the edge of a glass. The problem is to make the pipe fall without touching it, blowing upon it or agitating the air, and without moving the table. Take another glass and rub it rapidly in the sleeve of your coat. When you bring it close to the pipe you will see the pipe turn after the glass until it falls.

THE WONDER FOLDING PUZZLES.



WHAT'S IN THE BAG?

CUT PICTURE OUT ON SQUARE LINE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE F TO D USING E AS CREASE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE A TO C USING B AS CREASE.

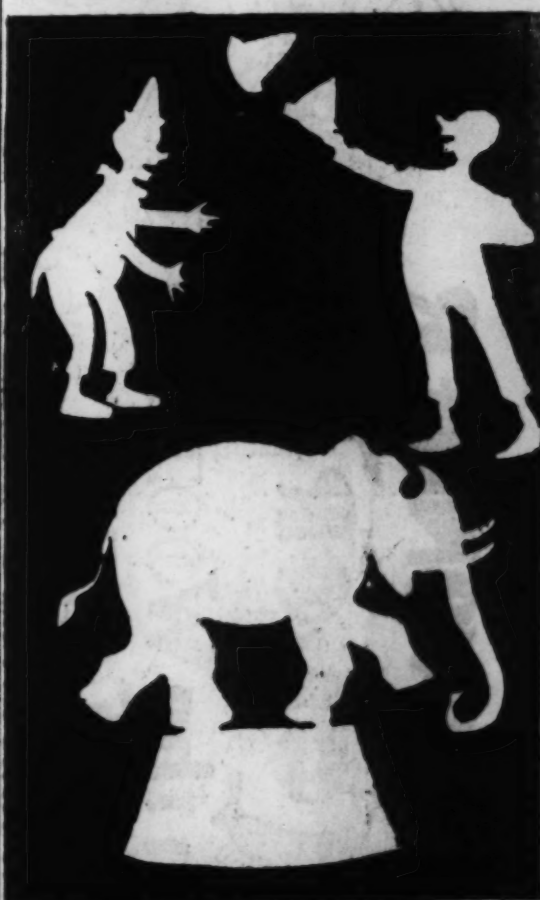
FROM A TURK TO A TURKEY

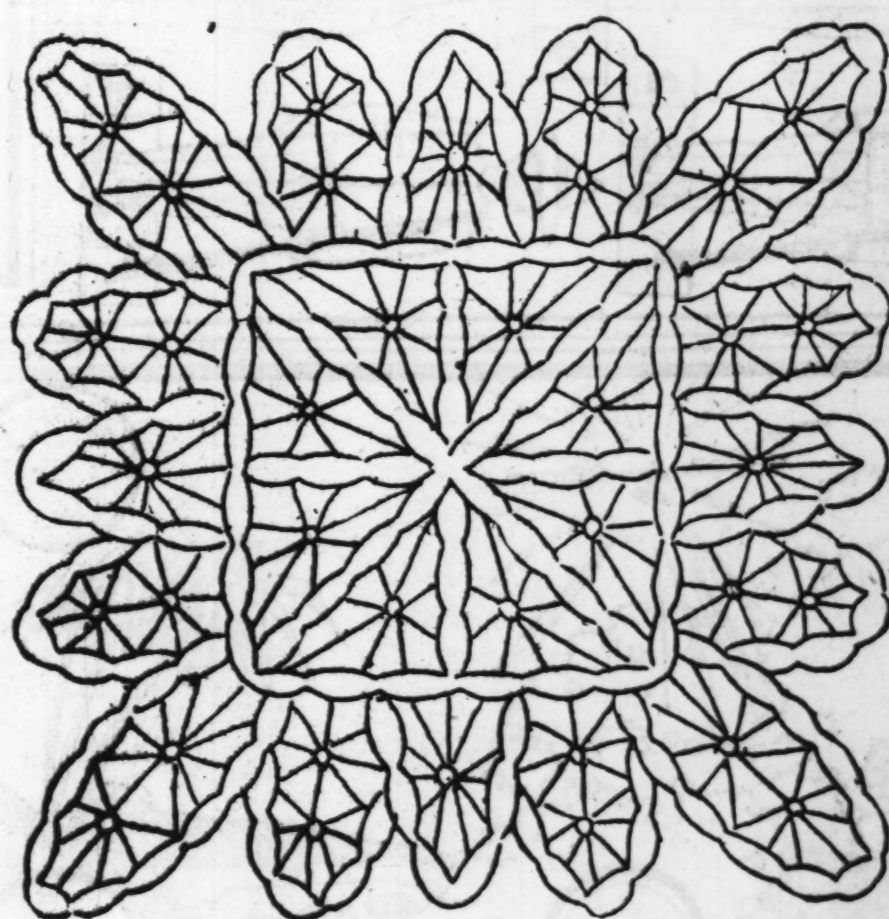
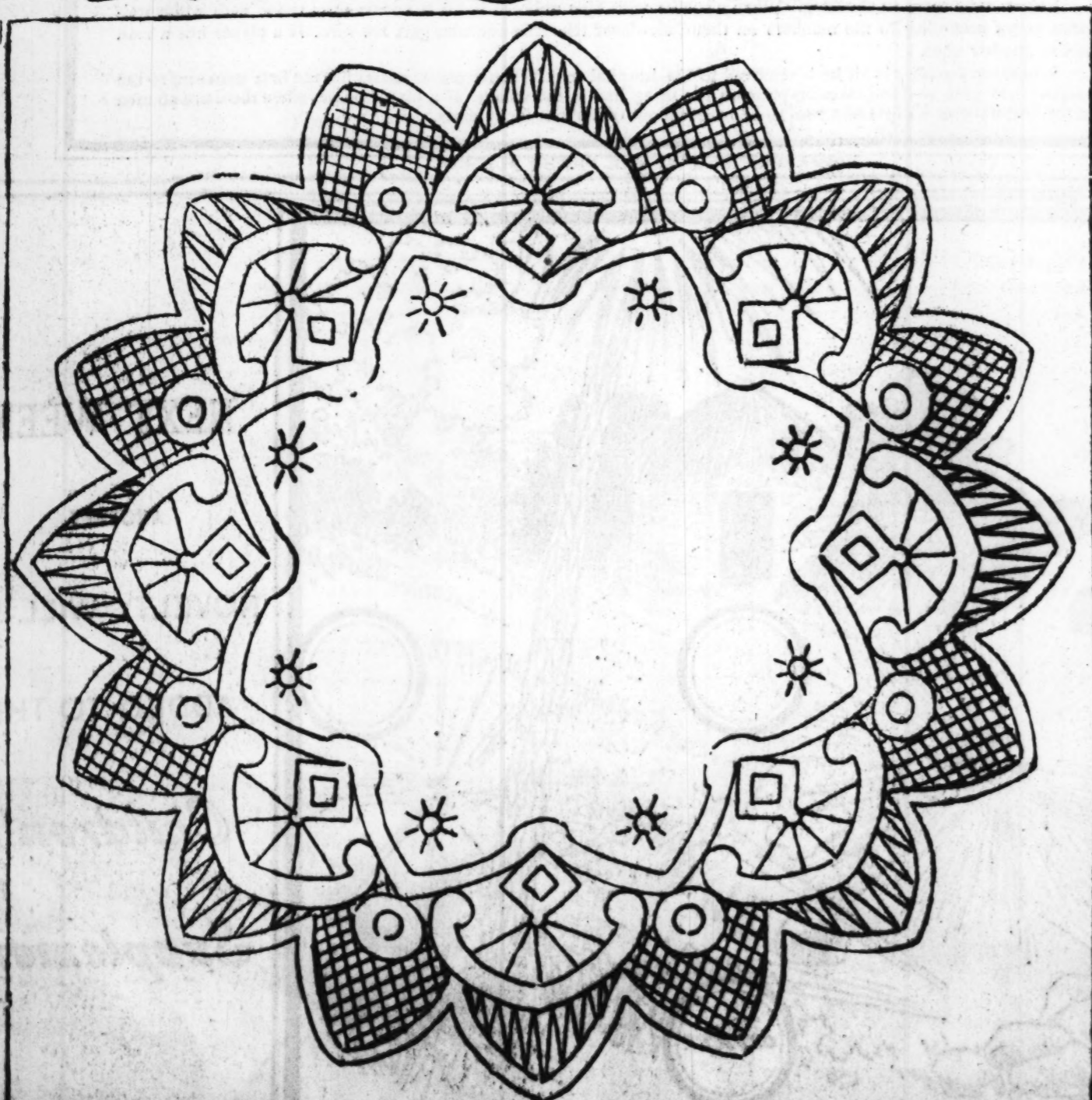
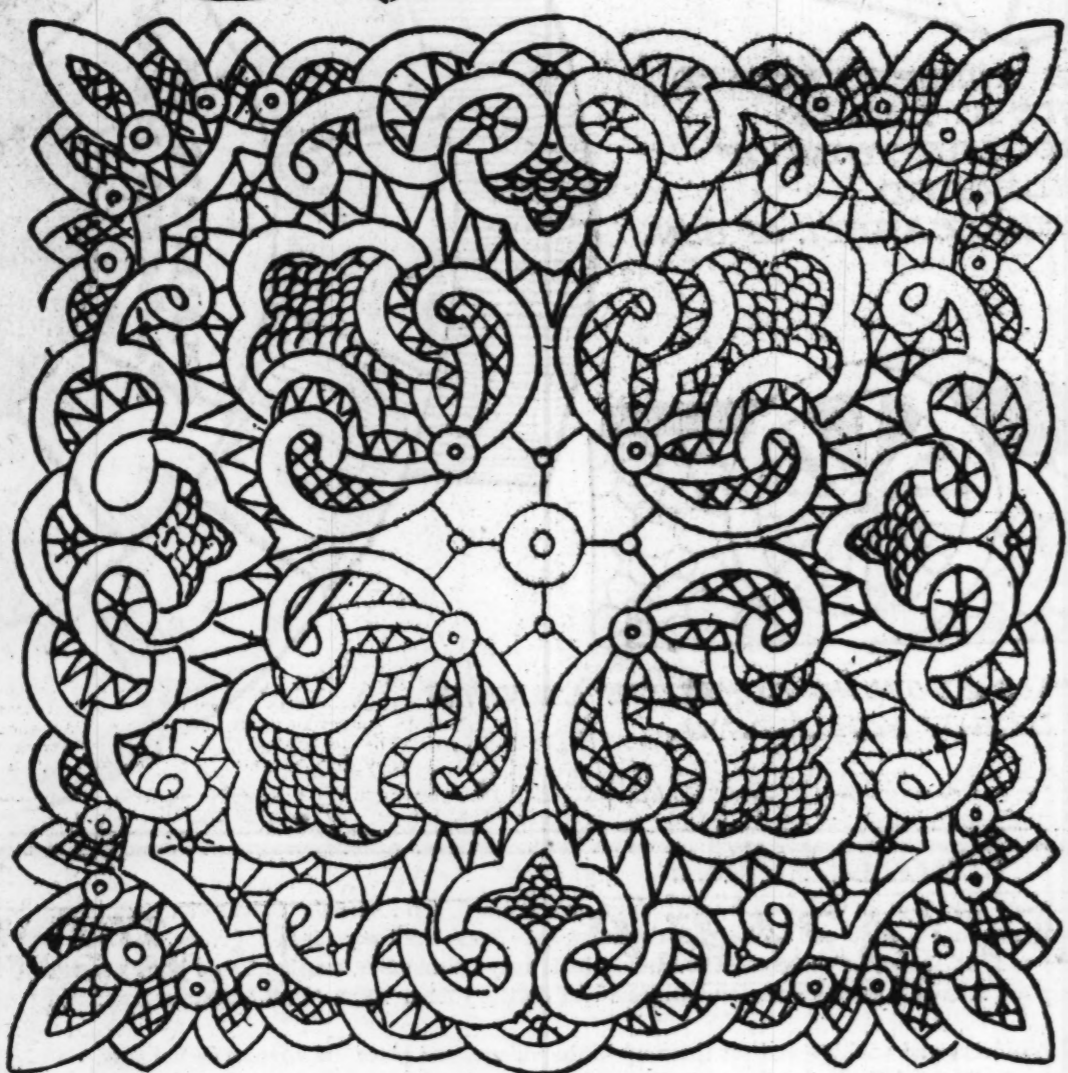
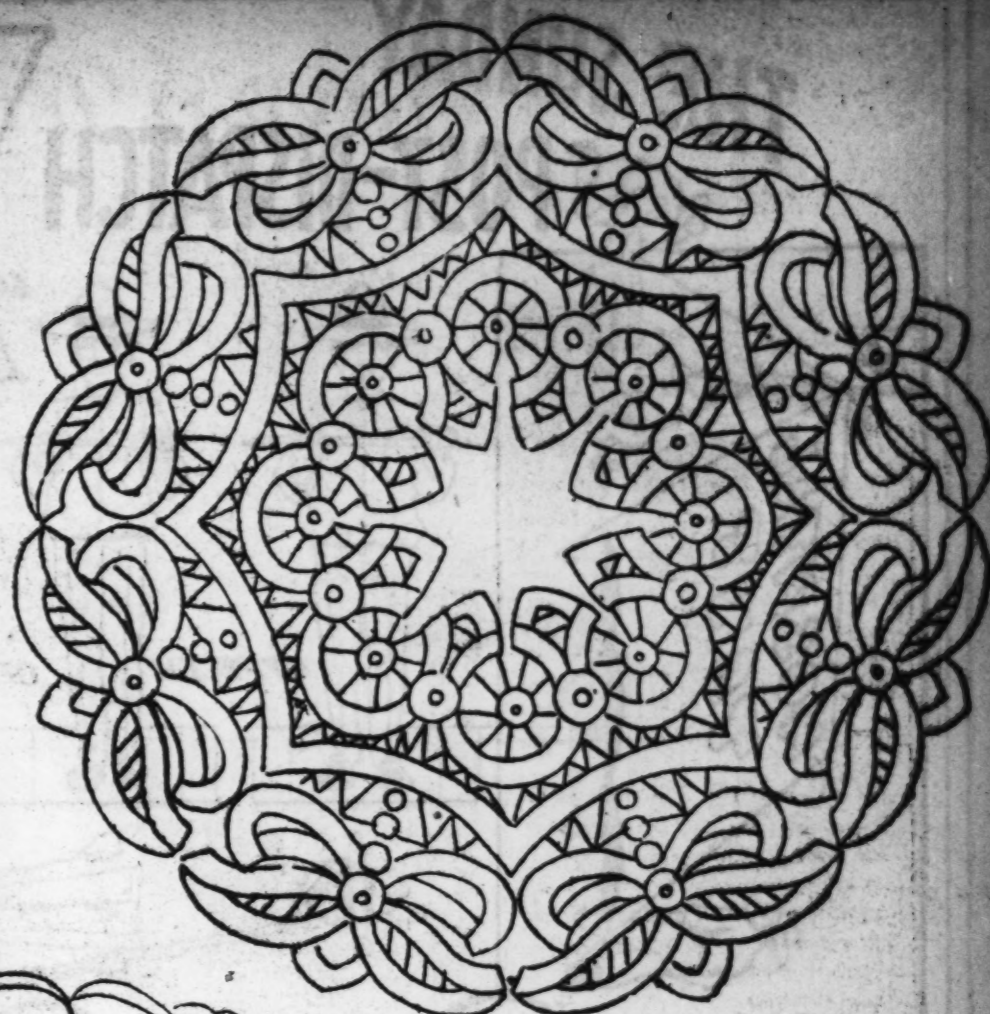
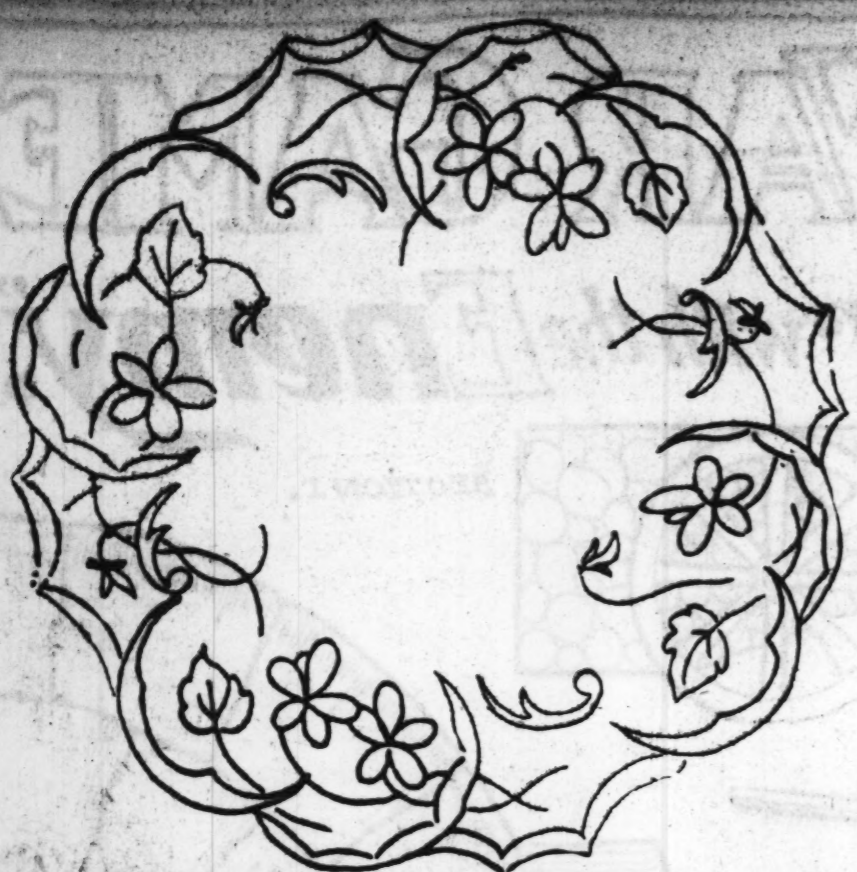
CUT OUT PICTURE ON SQUARE LINE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE C TO A USING B AS CREASE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE D TO F USING F AS CREASE.

FROM AN OLD MAID INTO A PARROT
CUT PICTURE OUT ON SQUARE LINE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE F TO D USING E AS CREASE, THEN FOLD ON DOTTED LINE A TO C USING B AS CREASE.

THE WONDER SHADOWGRAPHS.

CUT OUT ALL THE WHITE FIGURES AND THROW SHADOWS ON THE WALL AS SHOWN IN SMALL DIAGRAM IN THE LEFT CORNER OF THE PAGE.





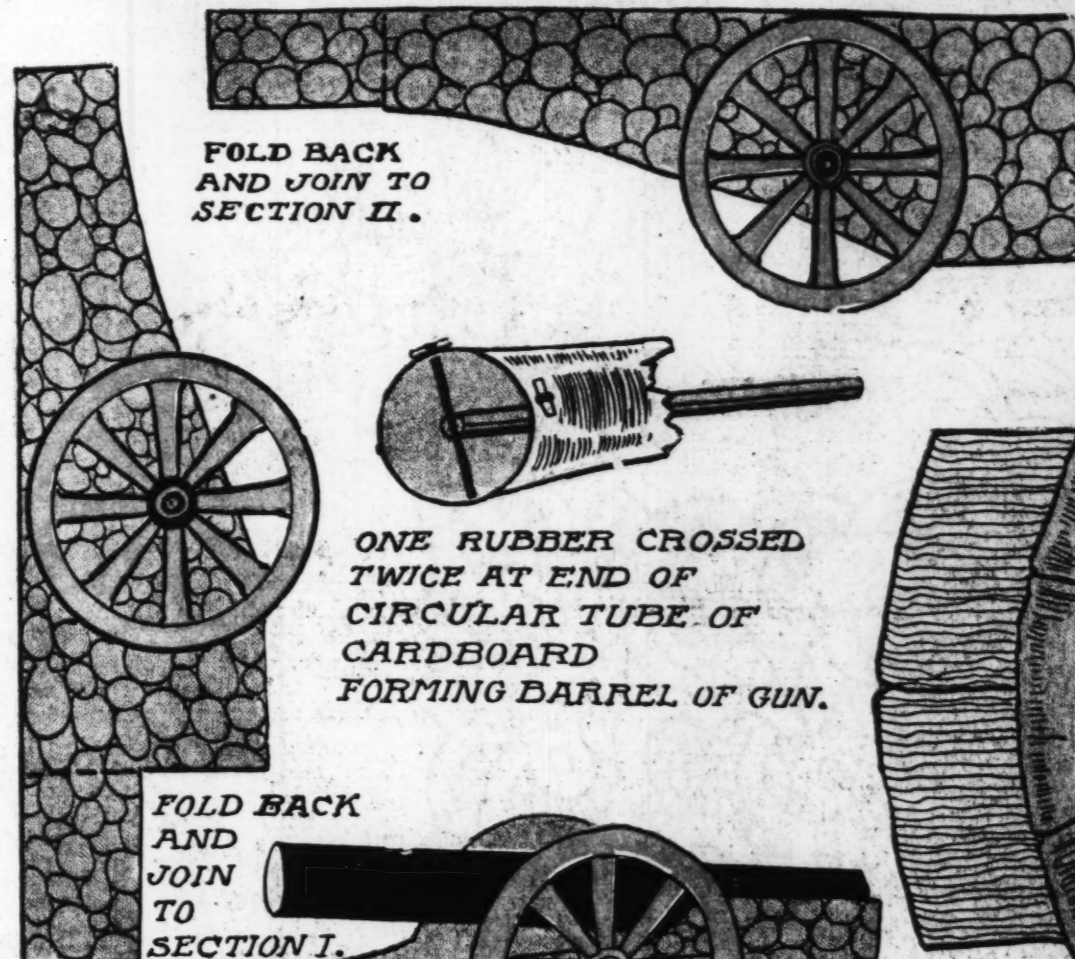
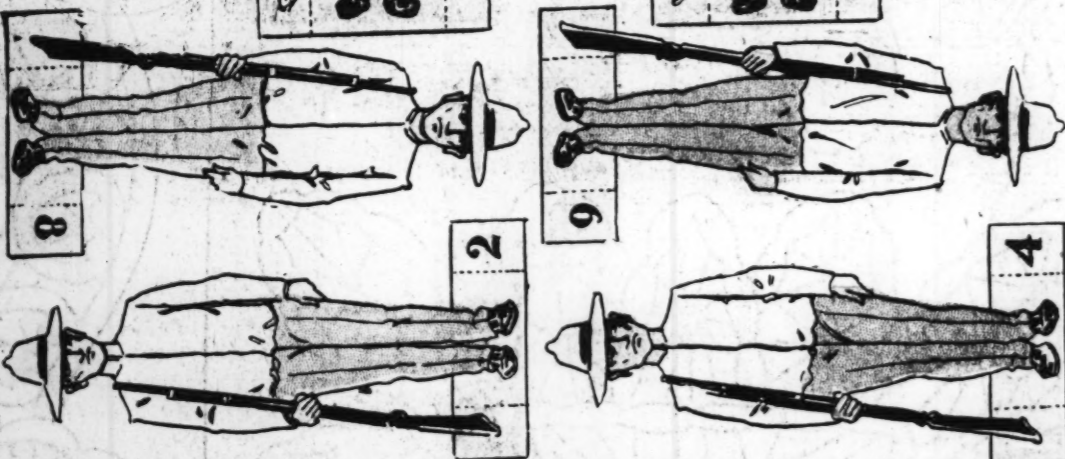
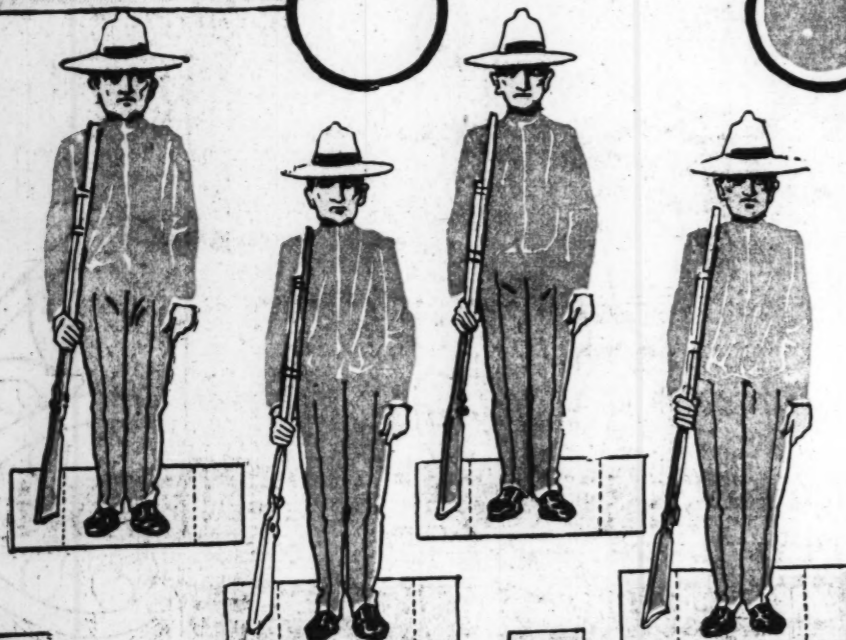
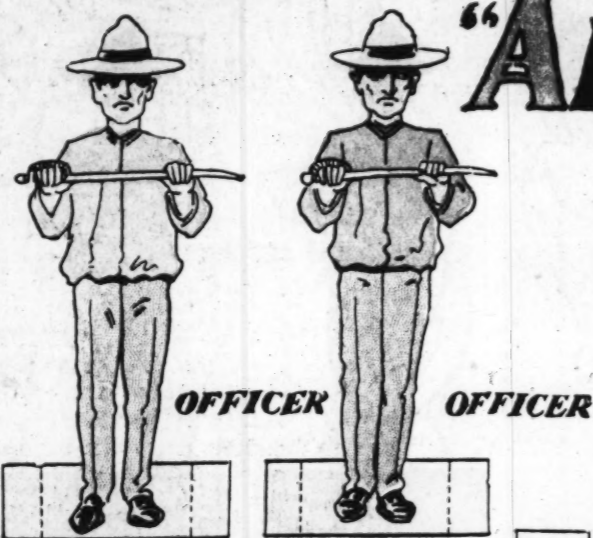
Transfer Patterns

The Sunday Post-Dispatch Children's Supplement presents a novel means to entertainment on this page. The Patterns are printed in magic ink. To transfer the patterns to cloth follow these directions: Lay the cloth on a flat, smooth surface, lay the pattern face down upon the cloth and press a heavy hot iron upon the back of the pattern. If the transfer is not sufficiently distinct dampen the cloth slightly and then follow the directions given.

THE SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH

WONDER WAR GAME

"An Encounter with the Enemy."



SECTION I.

ONE RUBBER CROSSED
TWICE AT END OF
CIRCULAR TUBE OF
CARDBOARD
FORMING BARREL OF GUN.

SECTION II.

DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPLETE CANNON
SET UP READY FOR FIRING.

DIRECTIONS.

Cut out cannon carriage and join as indicated by directions on drawing. To make the barrel of the cannon, use a piece of cardboard two inches wide and as long as the carriage. Paste the long edges together, and run a rubber band across one end, as shown in the cut. The cannon balls may be matches, toothpicks or light pencils, and are shot by placing the missile inside the cannon with one end on the rubber band. Pull back the band and let go.

Cut out the Filipino officers and soldiers and set them up in the village, and place the cannon in the fort. Players take turns in shooting. When a soldier with blue uniform is hit it counts five; those with white uniforms count according to the numbers on them; an officer ten. The one who gets 100 wins. If a player hits a man he has another shot.

Whenever a soldier is hit he is removed to the hospital tent. When a player misses fire the first man sent to the hospital tent gets well and takes his place on the firing line in the village. If a player misses when there are no men in the hospital tent it costs him two, to be made up out of his first lucky shots.

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NEXT WEEK

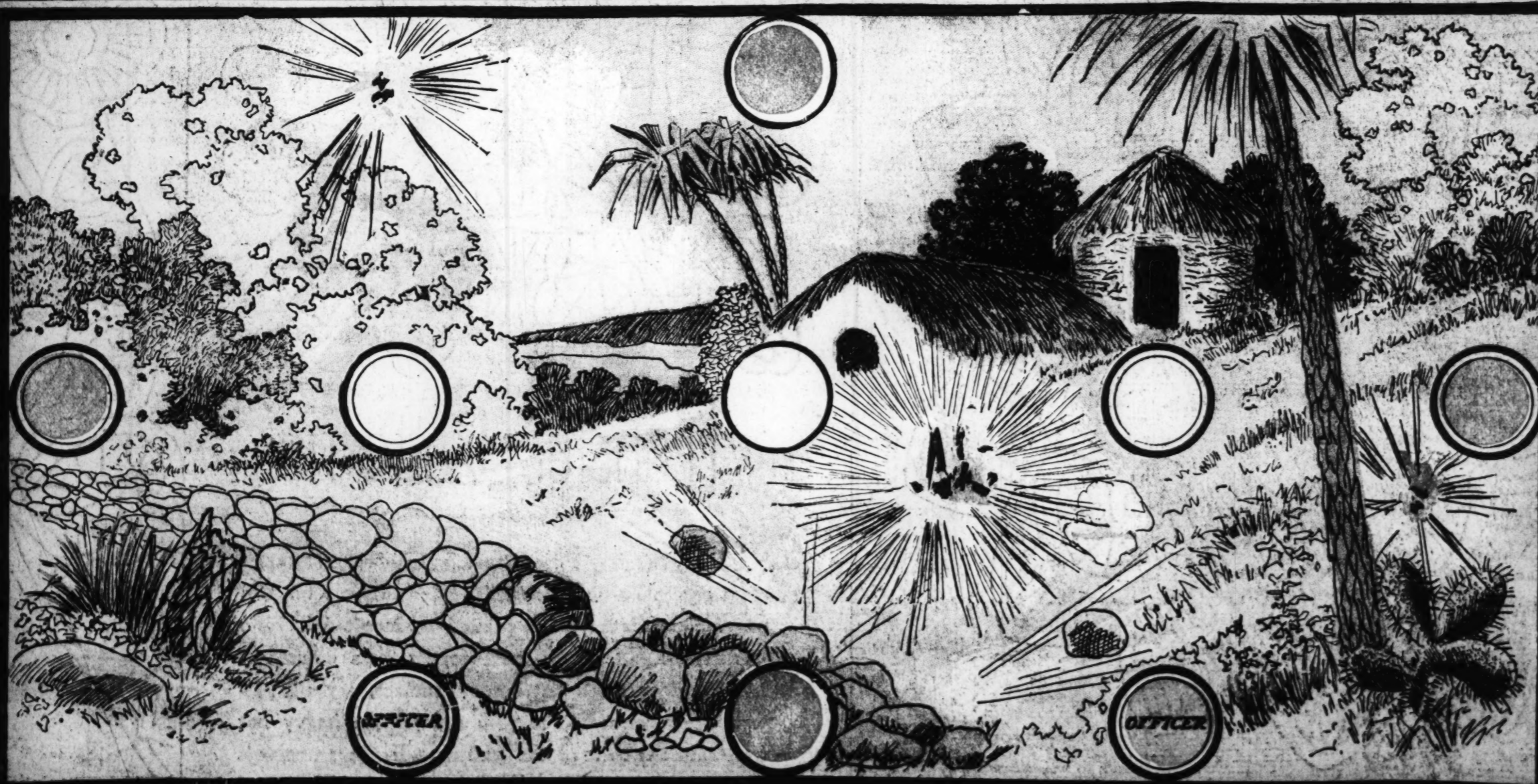
ANOTHER

NOVELTY WILL BE

ADDED TO THE

Children's

Supplement





FUNNY

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SIDE

ST. LOUIS
SUNDAY
JUNE 15, 1902
Supplement to the
St. Louis
Post-Dispatch



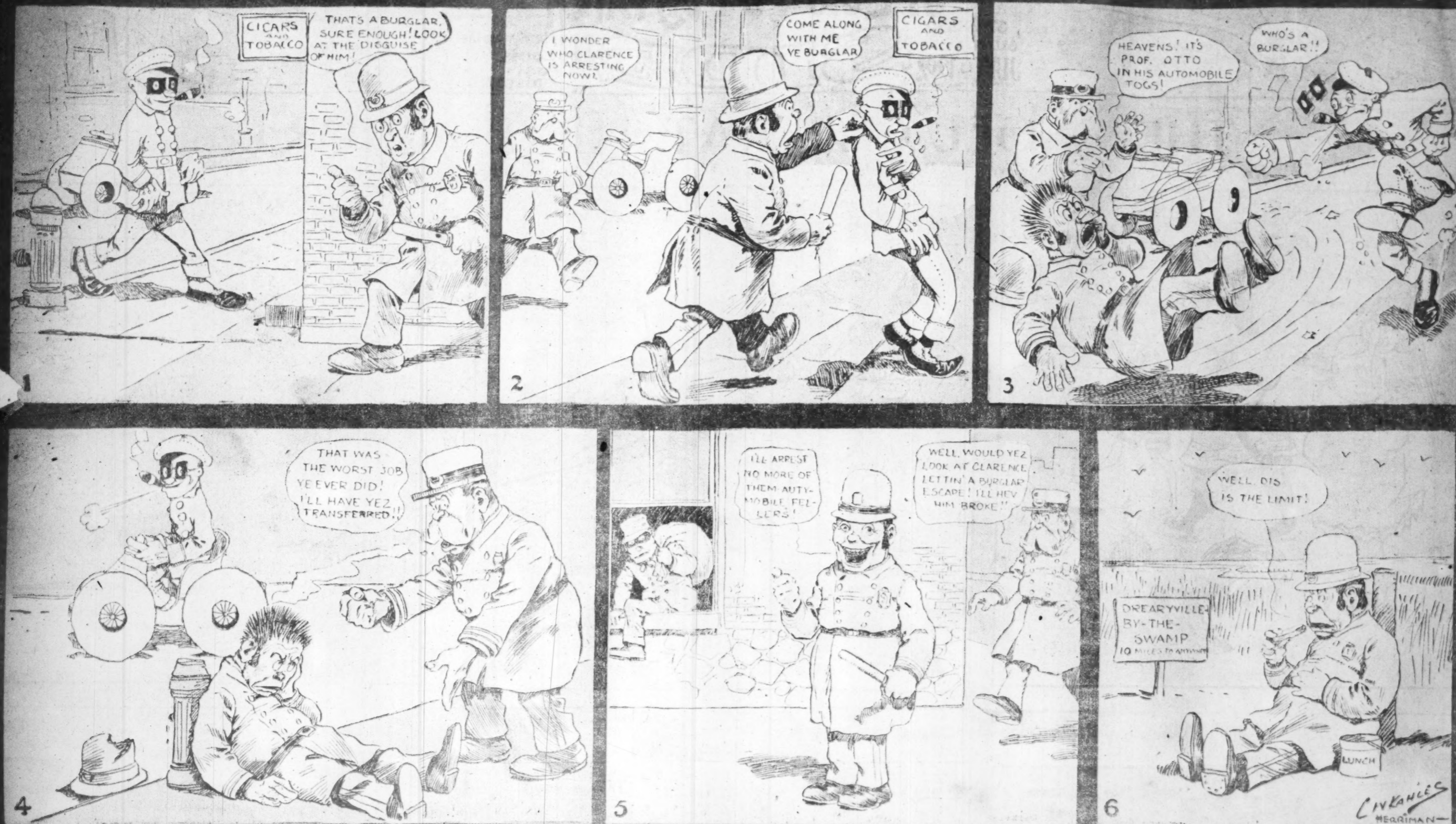
THE ANGEL CHILD AT THE SEASHORE

Kate Carew's Comic Character Gives Her Pa and Ma a Terrible Scare with the Assistance of Kubelik, but Enriches a Poor Life-Saver.

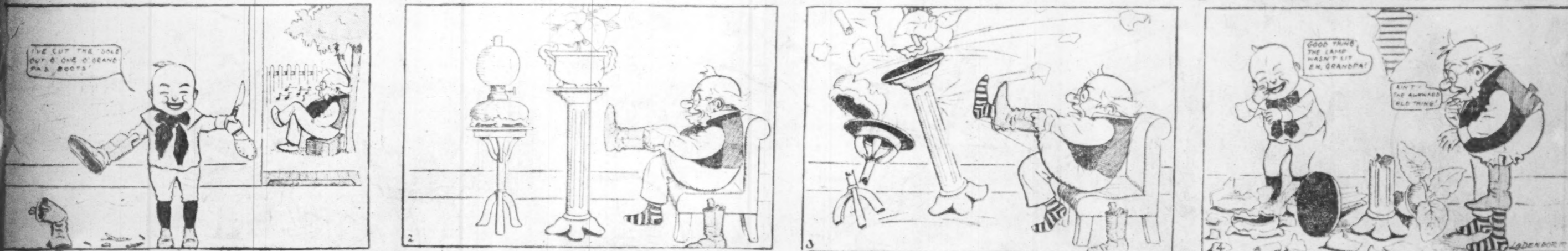


Kate Carew

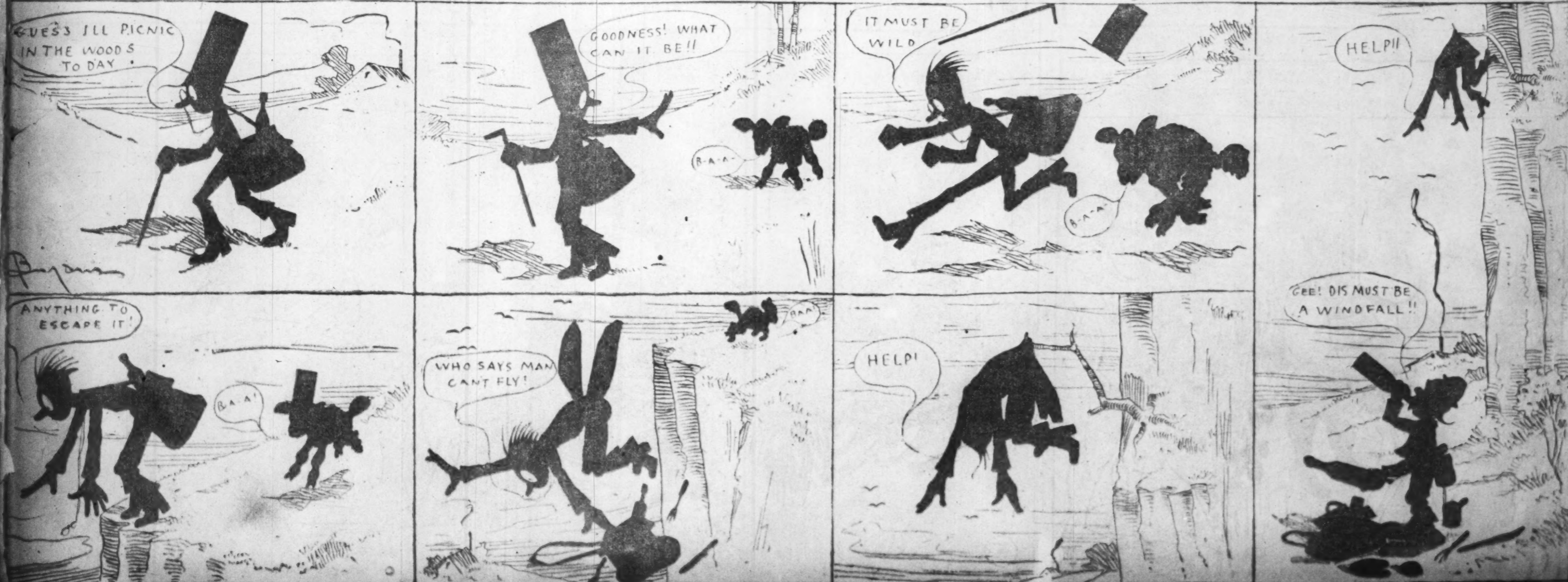
CLARENCE the COP ARRESTS PROF. OTTO and LEARNS A LESSON but IS TRANSFERRED AGAIN



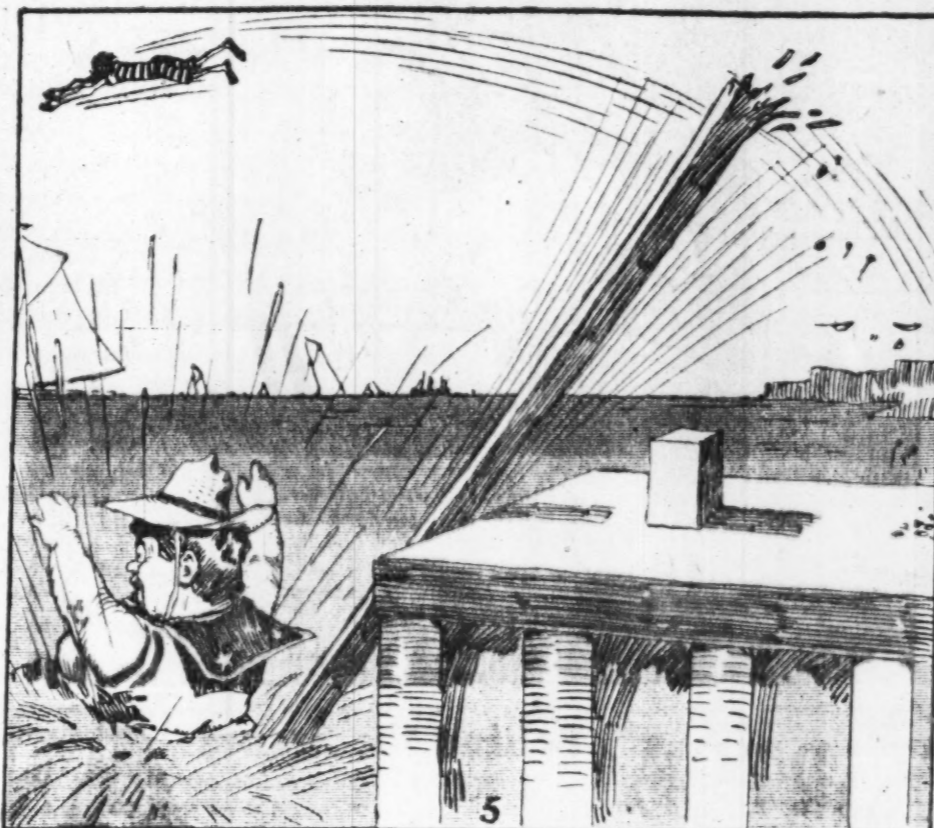
MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE HELPS GRANDPA TO GET HIS BOOTS ON.



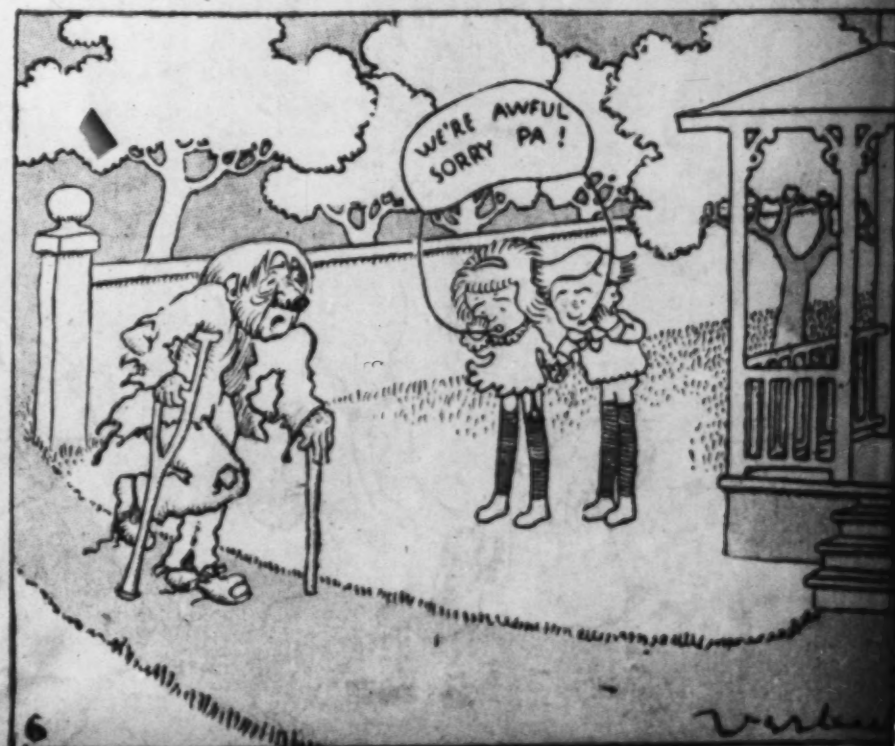
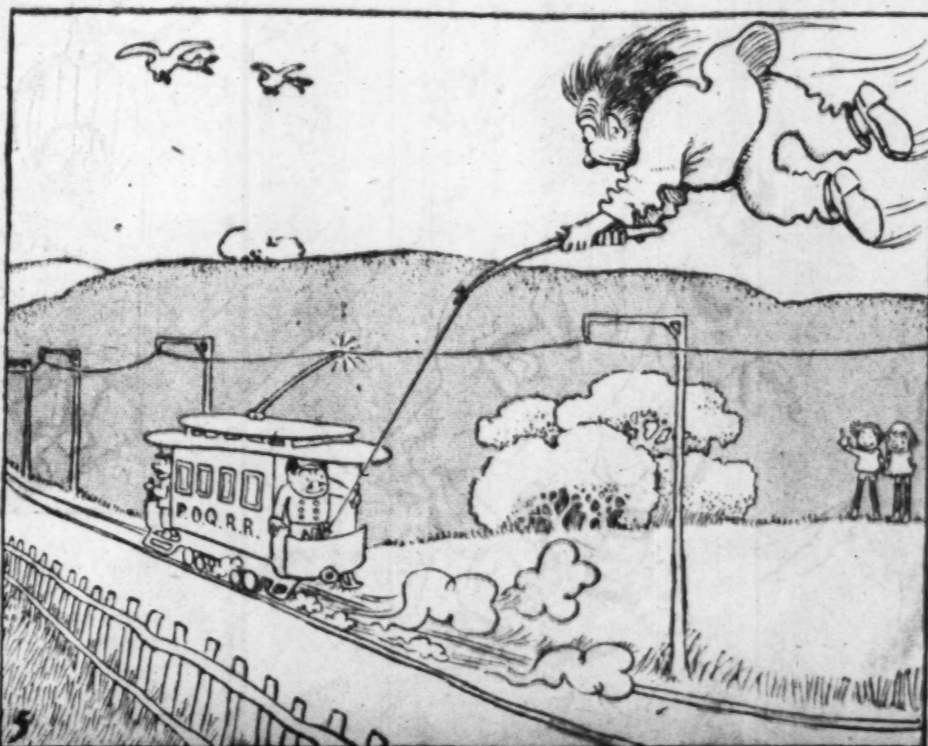
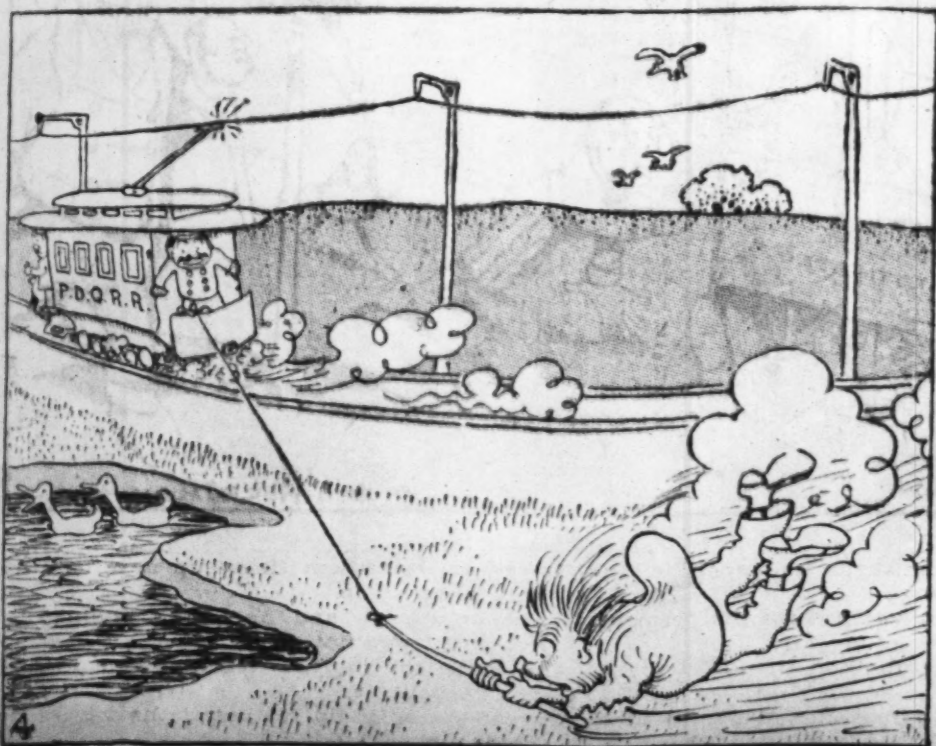
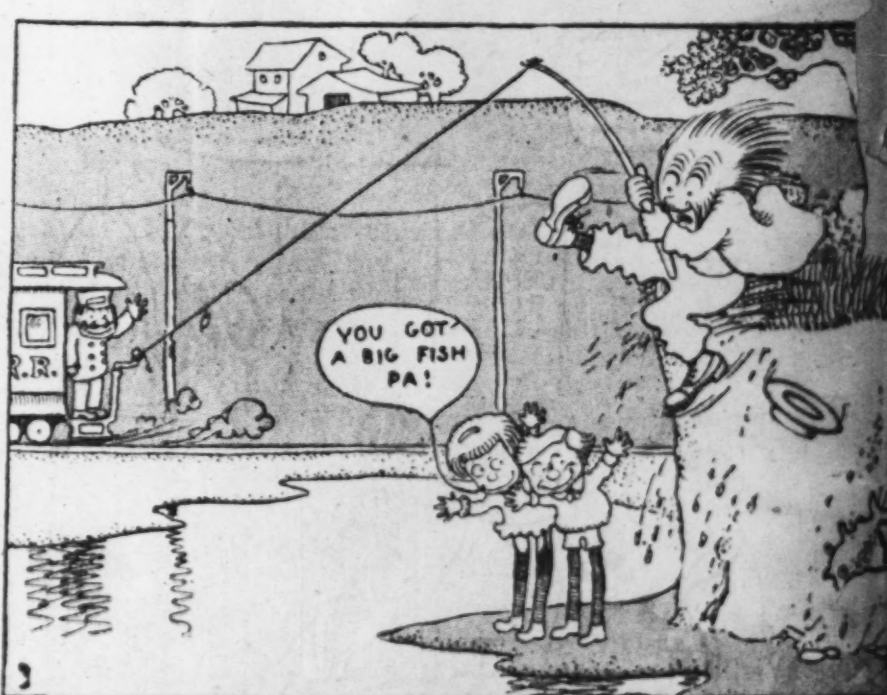
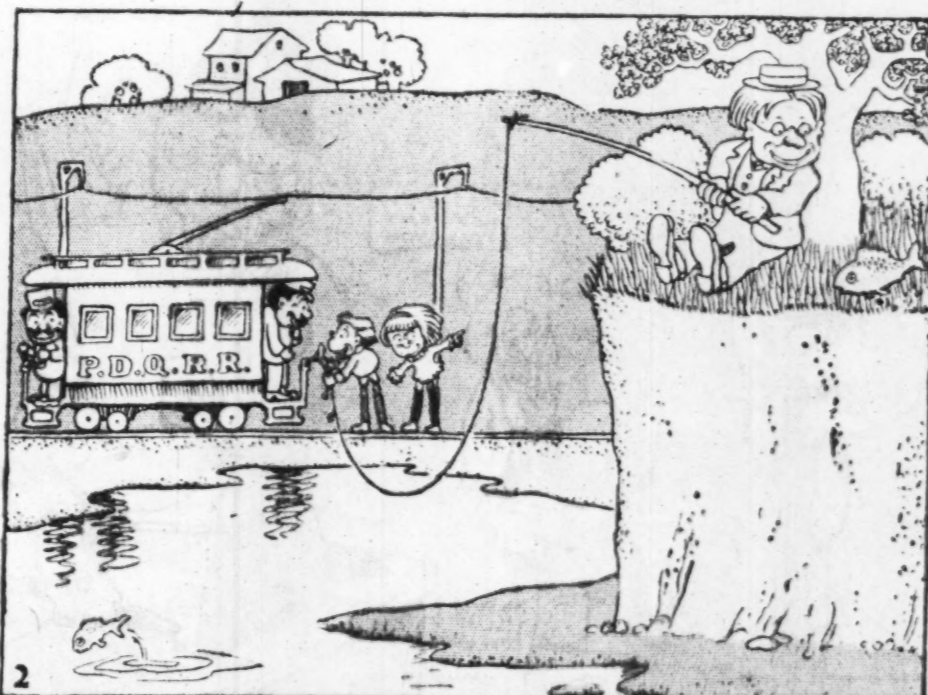
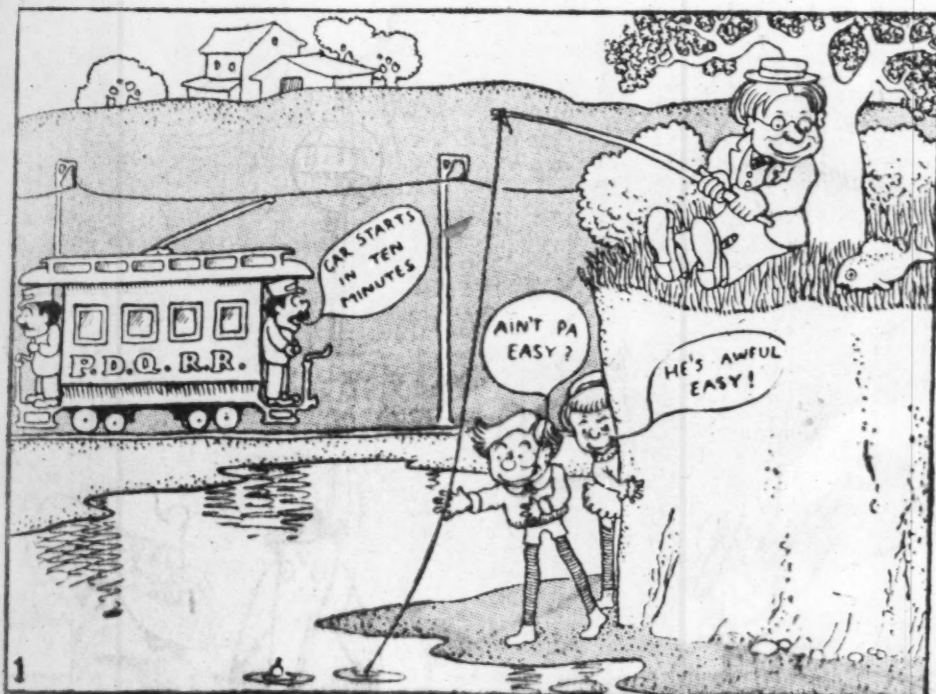
A THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH A SAVAGE BEAST.



MRS. BIGGERHALF AND HER SMABBER HALF.



EASY PAPA.



CHOLLIE AND GAWGE

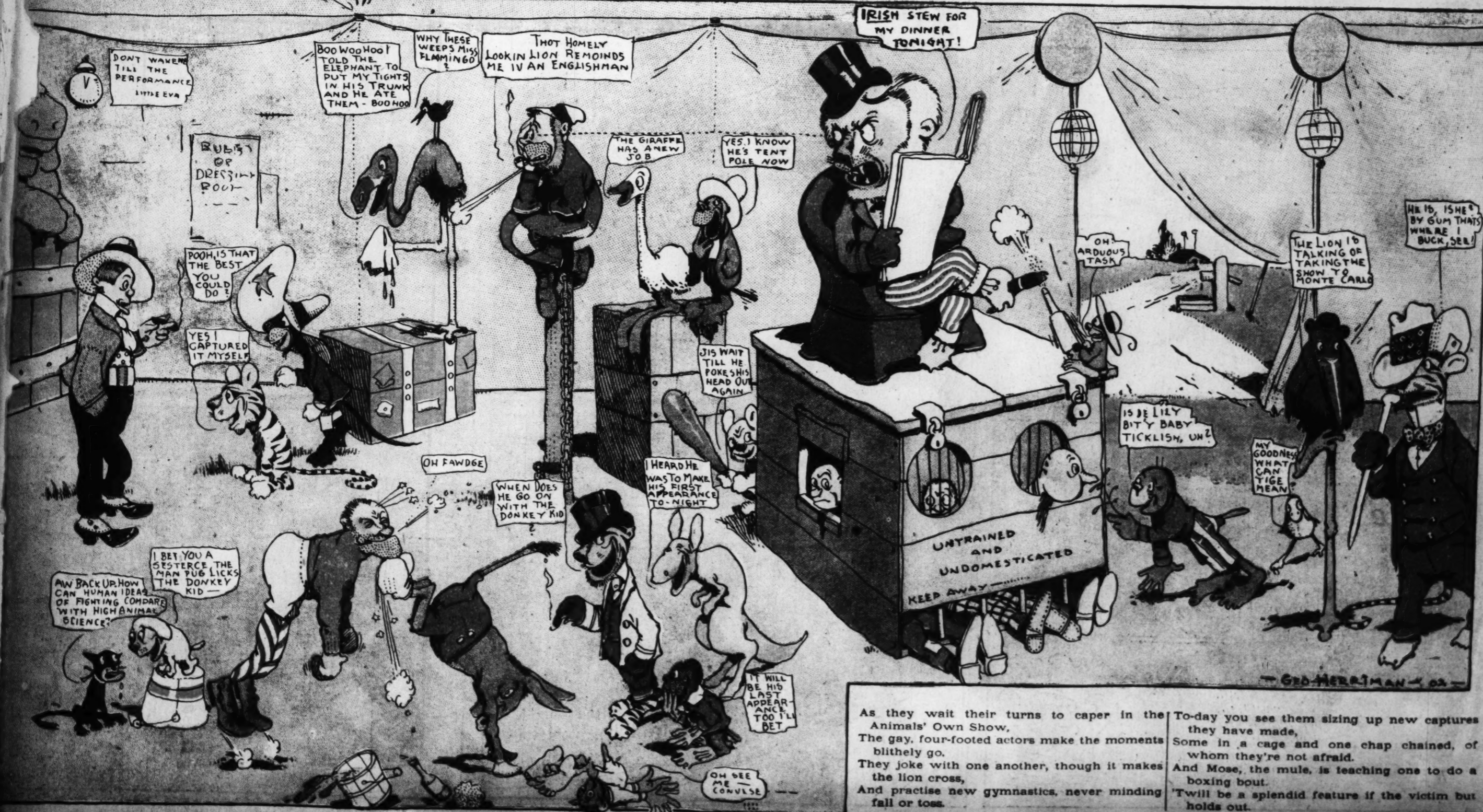
CHOLLIE PLUCKS SOME FLOWERS FOR MISS TOOTSIE, BUT THE WICKED GAWGE TELLS A HORRID POLICEMAN.



DRESSING ROOM REPARTEE

Behind the Scenes at the

ANIMALS' OWN CIRCUS.



As they wait their turns to caper in the Animals' Own Show, The gay, four-footed actors make the moments blithely go. They joke with one another, though it makes the lion cross, And practise new gymnastics, never minding fall or toss.

To-day you see them sizing up new captures they have made, Some in a cage and one chap chained, of whom they're not afraid. And Mose, the mule, is teaching one to do a boxing bout. 'Twill be a splendid feature if the victim but holds out.